INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Coaching and Transit Companies; the Routes to the principal towns of Northern, Central, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,684—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	p s.
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-4
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38-0	20-0		38-0	22-

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	10th ,, Friday.
BL	GANGES	4203	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th Aug.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	29th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	26th ,,
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st July 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 1, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Brindisi to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	10th Aug.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Perini	3,800	550	14th August

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	W. Russell	3,380	14th August.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For farther particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July 1889. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price Re.1-8; postage, anna

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 4th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 2nd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 9th August.

FOR MAURITIUS *VIA* ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 2nd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st August, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, with Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Island and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Java and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOOLDANA	2,899	3rd September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, July 23, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S
"DOT" BREAKFAST CRUETS.

THESE Cruets in Solid Electro-plated ware to contain Mustard, Pepper, and Salt, enough for two Persons.

They are specially adapted for Club, Mess, or Hotel use.

SAUCE FRAMES,
PICKLE FRAMES,
SOY FRAMES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAMPS.

	Rs.	a.
3098.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Decorated China Body and Container, Ormulu Mountings, Marble Base, with improved Safety Duplex Burner	29	0
5389.—Hinks' Table Lamps, Orown Derby Body and Container, with improved Safety Duplex Burner	55	0
5529.—Hink's Table Lamp, Fancy Painted China Base and Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	44	0
5527.—Hinks' Table Lamp, with Bronzed Metal Body and Glass Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	20	0
3078.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Blue and White China Body and Container, Brass mounting, on Marble Base, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	34	0
5067.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Bronzed Metal Body and Glass Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	28	0
Hinks' Fancy Glass Lamps, rich Ruby Body, Shade, &c., and improved Safety Duplex Burner	30	0
Hinks' Fancy Glass Lamp, rich Lemon Yellow-tinted Body, Shade, &c., and improved Safety Duplex Burner	30	0
3107-P.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Fluted China Body and Container, Marble Base to match and improved Safety Duplex Burner	38	0
5829-P.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Marble Base, richly Decorated China Body and Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	26	0
5532-P.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Wedgwood's Majolica Body and Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	26	0
5387-P.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Doulton Ware Body and Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	44	0
5531-P.—Hinks' Table Lamp, richly Hand-painted underglazed Body and Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	38	0
Hinks' Bracket Lamp, Fancy Bronzed Bracket, with Crystal Glass Container	30	0
Hinks' Bracket Lamp, fancy Bronzed Bracket with Crystal Glass Container	35	0
Hinks'—Double Bracket Lamp, Fancy Bronzed Bracket, and two Crystal Glass Containers	70	0
Hinks' Brass Telescopic Floor Lamp, polished brass Base, Stem, and Container, self-adjustable mechanism for raising and lowering	120	0
Hinks' Wall Lamps, Bronzed Tin, Double Burner, Plated Reflector, &c.	20	8
Hinks' Wall Lamps, Bronzed Tin, with ordinary Burner, Extinguisher, Globe, &c.	11	8
Nickel Plated Reading Lamps, with best Nickel Plated Stand, Support, &c., and fitted with both Opal and Metal Shades, each	25	0
The New Patent Reading Lamp, with Tinted Light Modifier, strongly mounted on Brass Stand	27	0

TRAVELLING LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS,
CAMP LAMPS.

THEACHER & CO., Limited,
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SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!
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WRITE FOR
OUR NEW PRICE LIST.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

PARLOUR AND INDOOR GAMES.

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

	Rs.	a.
A CABINET WITH DRAWER, consisting of Chess, Draughts, Whist, Cribbage, Bezique, Dominoes, two packs each Bezique and Whist Cards, with Bone Counters, in compact polished Oak Case	31	0
A CABINET WITH DRAWER, consisting of Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dice, Dice Cups, Dominoes, Cribbage, Bezique, Whist, two packs each Bezique and Whist Cards, with Bone Counters and Guide Book, in compact polished Oak case	45	0
A ROYAL CABINET WITH WINGS and two Trays, containing Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dice, Dice Cups, Cribbage, Dominoes, Bezique, Whist, two packs each Bezique and Whist Cards, with Bone Counters and Guide Book, in handsome Oak case	66	0

BEZIQUE.

Sets for two players, complete in Boxes,	from Rs.	1-4 to 3	0
Do. four do. do. from	2-8 to	6 12	

SUPERIOR PLAYING CARDS.

DE LA RUE'S MOGULS, assorted pattern,	from Rs.	1-6 to 2	4
GOODALL'S MOGULS, per pack		2	4
NEW YORK SQUEEZER CARDS, with round corners, from Rs.	1-14 to	2	2
Do. do. Pioneer, gilt edged, per pack		1	8

WHIST MARKERS.

he "CAMDEN," in rosewood, &c., per pair	4	4
Do. with Ivory Indicators ,,	7	8

DOMINOES.

DOUBLE SIXES and DOUBLE NINES, per set from Rs. 1-12 to 4 8

CHESS BOARDS (MEN AND DRAUGHTS).

FOLDING MILL BOARDS, size 14, 16, and 18 inches, Prices Rs.	4-0, 4-8 and	5 8
CHESSMEN for above, per set Rs.	3-12, 4-12 and	5 0

FOLDING RAILWAY BOARDS, complete with men, size 8, 10, and 12 inches, Price Rs. 8-8, 11-8 and 14 0

DRAUGHTSMEN, size 1, 1½, and 1½ inch, Price Rs. 1-6, 1-12 and 2 2

AMUSING GAMES.

CINGALESE, NAVAL BLOCKADE, SOLITAIRE, CRIBBAGE, RACE GAMES, FOLDING BAGATELLE BOARDS, FISHPONDS, A NEW GAME FOR THE CHESS BOARD, KINDER-GARTEN, TABLE BILLIARDS

AND PUFF AND DART GAME.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DOCTORS' COMBINATION KNIVES.

	Rs.	as.
Knife in tortoiseshell handle with four instruments, Scalpel, Bistoury, Abscess Lancet and Gum Lancet	8	8
Knife in tortoiseshell handle with six different instruments, three of which arise from each end of it. The instruments are—1, Finger Knife; 2, Finger Saw; 3, Syme's Abscess Knife; 4, a Gum Lancet; 5, a Tenotomy Knife; 6, a sharp-pointed curved Needle, plated, and a Probe and Director, in leather case	22	8

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

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THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

For Mofussil Orders, send Height and Size round Chest.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rain, a splendid Garment for ship Captains, Pilots, &c. ... ... each	25	0
Brown Cashmere Coats, with Cape, thoroughly Ventilated, the Waterproofing between two Cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly. A special article, will last for years	33	0
Inverness Capes as above	35	0
"Regimental Capes," Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made, will never stick, all sizes	45	0
Fawn Twilled Serge Coats, Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made ...	45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, light and durable	25	0
Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... . pair	6	8
Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for Travellers ... ... from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 in.	15	8
60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ... ... per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	18	8

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Per phial Re. 1.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITH OPIUM.
Pints, Re. 1-4. Quarts, Rs. 2-4.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE WITHOUT OPIUM.
Pints, Re. 1. Quarts, Re. 1-8.

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Per phial, Re. 1.

DR. COLLIS-BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Per phial, 12 annas, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 3.

All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.

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MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
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CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

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ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest, Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise or diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set pave, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders, swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

SILVER Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.

ELECTRO-PLATE. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.

CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and the "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.

REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green, Brown and Black, Rich Twill Silk.	FOX'S PATENT STEEL LOCK RIB PARAGON FRAMES.	Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles.

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.

SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT SEVEN,
LAST NIGHT BUT SEVEN,
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY,
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY STANLEY,
When will be performed by request
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL DRAMA OF EAST LYNNE.

SATURDAY,
FLOTOW'S BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH OPERA,
MARTHA.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse.
Military, &c., in Uniform Half Price to Pit Stalls and Pit only.
Doors open at 8-40 p.m. Overture at 9-15.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS are hereby informed that she is discharging her cargo in the Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent into the office before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

GUSTAVE RAT,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co.
Bombay, 1st August 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED.—Experienced in Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Work. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 per mensem. Applications, stating particulars of previous experience and enclosing copies of testimonials, to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco. & Carr Sup rintendent, S. M. R.
Hubli, 27th July 1889.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the WHOLE of the SAPPHIRES in POSSESSION of the STATE will be SHOWN and OFFERED FOR SALE during the third week of December next.

AMAR SINGH, Raja,
Prime Minister, Kashmir State.

KEYLESS WATCHES,

GOLD HUNTING AND OPEN CASE,

By

JOHN JONES, of 338, Strand,
Price Rs. 235, nett.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. (50) fifty per share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June 1889, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital, has been declared and made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1889, to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 31, 1889.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 11th to 15th August 1889, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS for Sale to Bombay and Mofussil Residents at Monthly Subscriptions payable in advance, inclusive of carriage and postage :—

MONTHLIES.	On Receipt.	One Month Old.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Birmingham Medical Journal	0 13	0 7
Cassell's Family Magazine	0 8	0 4
Chambers' Journal	0 9	0 5
Contemporary Review	2 0	1 0
Cornhill Magazine	0 7	0 4
Catholic Missions	0 4	0 2
Dublin Medical Journal	1 9	0 13
Edinburgh Medical Journal	1 9	0 13
English Messenger	0 2	0 1
Family Herald	0 7	0 4
Fortnightly Review	2 0	1 0
Glasgow Medical Journal	1 9	0 13
Harper's Monthly Magazine	0 14	0 7
Lamp	0 7	0 4
Leisure Hour	0 7	0 4
Longman's Magazine	0 7	0 4
Month	1 10	0 13
Merry England	0 13	0 7
Marine Engineer	0 7	0 4
Macmillan's Magazine	0 13	0 7
National Review	2 0	1 0
Nineteenth Century	2 0	1 0
Practitioner	1 3	0 10
Provincial Medical Journal	0 7	0 4
Textile Manufacturer	0 15	0 8
Young Ladies' Journal	0 11	0 6

N.B.—The above Monthly Terms are intended for those Subscribers who cannot pay Quarterly Subscriptions.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of SHAPURJI RASTOMJI ARYTONWALA, who lately carried on business in Bombay and Columbo under the name and firm of SHAPURJI RASTOMJI ARYTONWALA and Company, in partnership with NOWROJI PALLONJI KAPADIA, residing at Columbo, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of JOHN MARSHALL, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Shapurji Rastomji Arytonwala, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor, John Marshall, was filed in this Honourable Court on the thirtieth day of July instant, and whereas the said Shapurji Rastomji Arytonwala has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and twelve Victoria, Chapter twenty-one; It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court; And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 31st day of July 1889.

G. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of August 1889.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held here on Tuesday, the 13th August 1889, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from the Secretary reporting the Budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee on the 17th July 1889.
2. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 1,085-15-0 for the abatement of Government revenue of land on the Flats taken up for the disposal of town sweepings.
3. Letter from the Commissioner on the question of dealing with leprosy.
4. Sanction to be asked to an arrangement with Moreshwar Rowji, by which, in exchange for the piece of Municipal land at Parel village, admeasuring 4 square yards, he gives up to the Corporation a plot of land of equal area thereat.
5. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to take over and declare public a fountain at Wadala.
6. Government letter on the subject of the terms for the additional ground taken up for the site of the new Municipal Office building.
7. Government letter forwarding, for remarks of the Corporation, letter from the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, with draft Bill, to prevent the adulteration of ghee and other articles, and the sale thereof.
8. Government letter stating that a person has to be appointed by the Governor in Council with the concurrence of the Corporation, to fix the rateable value of the buildings and lands in the city, vesting in Her Majesty, and inquiring whether the Corporation concurs in the appointment of Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., and consents to pay a moiety of the cost of his remuneration, such moiety not to exceed in any case the sum of Rs. 2,500.
9. A Return showing the number of new properties assessed, &c., for the quarter ending 31st March 1889.
10. Further consideration of letter from Mr. Byramji Dadabhai Banaji, complaining of the want of drainage at Colaba Causeway. The Standing Committee's Resolution thereon.
11. Letter from Messrs. Geo. Smith & Co., complaining that, although Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co. accepted contracts in the names of Geo. Smith & Co. for the supply of some ventilating shafts for drains and certain water mains for the Municipality, they (Messrs. Geo. Smith & Co.) were not asked to supply such goods. The Standing Committee's remarks thereon.
12. Letter from the Commissioner stating that, in the new Railway Bill before the Government of India, there are certain sections, specially those relating to overbridges and assessment of Railway property, which it would be well for the Corporation to consider with a view of making such timely representation, if any, as may be deemed advisable.
13. Recommendations of the Standing Committee on the subject of Loans and Loan charges.

An adjourned Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held here on Tuesday, 13th August 1889, at 3-30 P.M., for the consideration of the draft By-laws with respect to new buildings other than buildings to which the provisions of section 343 of the Municipal Act, 1888, are applicable.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 31st July 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ASSOCIATION MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
ON THE 7TH AUGUST,
AT THE GAIETY THEATRE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE PROPOSED CONVALESCENT HOME
in connection with the
EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Under the most distinguished patronage
of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

NEW SONGS !
NEW JOKES ! !
NEW TOPICAL HITS ! ! !
MIRTH and MUSIC ! ! ! !
FUN and FROLIC GALORE ! ! ! !
COME ONE, COME ALL.

Tickets available at ROSE & Co.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Box to Seat 4 ..... Rs. 12 | Stalls ..... Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit Stalls ..... ,, 1
Back seats ..... Annas 8.

Look-out for the Monster Programme in future Advertisements.

WANTED,

FOR the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, a good HEAD CLERK. No one need apply who has not served in a similar capacity in a Railway Stores Office. Applicants to send copies of testimonials, state previous pay received and what salary they would now accept. Applications to be addressed to the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, Nagpur.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 8th July 1889.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August 1889, at 5-30 p. m.

JAS. B. HANWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
25th July 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE SECTION from Mau to Bunda of the Indian Midland Railway will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on and from the first of August 1889.

2. Time and Fare Notices and Books of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the classification of Goods will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 26th July 1889.

A DESIRE has been felt to get up some MEMORIAL which will mark permanently Dr. MACKICHAN'S SERVICES in regard to the WILSON COLLEGE. A meeting of the past and present Students of the Free General Assembly's Institution, of the Teachers and others connected with the Institution will be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, at 6 p.m., at Wilson College (Chowpatti), to consider what steps should be taken to secure the desired object. Gentlemen interested in the object are cordially invited to attend.

DHANJIBHAI MERWANJI.
Wilson College, Chowpati, 31st July 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SALE of HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. MERKA, of 1,029 tons net register, as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour with her boats, tackle, furniture, and fittings, as per inventory to be seen at our office, where the tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 5th August 1889. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. The vessel is on view. A deposit of Rs. 2,500 to accompany each tender.—For further particulars, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM, & Co.,
Khoja Moholla, 29th July 1889. Agents.

CEYLON TEAS.

CEYLON TEAS in PACKETS, BOXES, or CHESTS of any size.

Orders promptly shipped by the undersigned Exporters of every description of Ceylon produce.

AGENTS WANTED.
W. H. DAVIES & Co., Colombo, Ceylon,
Telegraphic Address "DAVIES," CEYLON.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

(Including Mysore State Railway.)

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the Sanction of Government the line between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places.

Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

BANGALORE TO POONA.			POONA TO BANGALORE.		
Miles from Bangalore.	Stations.	Time.	Miles from Poona.	Stations.	Time.
		A. M.			P. M.
...	Bangalore .....d	8 0	..	Poona .....d	8 35
291½	Hubli, 2nd day ..a	9 5			A. M.
		P. M.	244½	Belgaum, 2nd day..d	11 23
326½	Gadag, 2nd day..a	9 27			P. M.
		A. M.	321	Dharwar, 2nd day..d	5 10
420½	Bellary, 3rd day..a	4 57	462½	Bellary .....d	9 0
304	Dharwar 2nd day a	10 20			A. M.
		P. M.	369½	Gadag .....d	6 25
380½	Belgaum 2nd day a	3 38			P. M.
		A. M.	333½	Hubli, 2nd day .....d	6 25
625	Poona 3rd day ..a	7 41	625	Bangalore, 3rd day..a	6 30

Fares between Bangalore and Poona.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 39 1 0	Rs. 19 9 0	Rs. 8 2 9

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th July 1889.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminlum, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c., Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distributionof the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... ,, 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £333,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £165,250
RESERVE FUND £100,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

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W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
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Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manilla.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcu
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
,, ,, B ,,	,,	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	,,	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	,,	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	,,	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	,,	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet	,,	3	0
Three Volume Cabinet	,,	4	0
G-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

							Rs.
No. 1	(to change 2 semi-notes)	...	...	...	...	...	750
,, 2	,, 5 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	775
,, 3	,, 5 ,,	to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...					1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES.
NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo and Scrap).	Home Gymnasium.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.	PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Insulators.
Carpets.	Piano Stools.
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Do. do.	6 Do do...	Is. 4½d.
France.....	3 Do do...	1-72
Do.	6 Do. do...	1-73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	do.. 99½
Madras	At sight	100 3-32
* Do.	30 days' ...	do... nil
China	60 Do. ...	do... 222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 31st July, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·691
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	86
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)....	87·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	72·8
General Directions of Wind.*	W.SW., W, WSW., W, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	277
Fall of Rain.....	0·00
Total fall during month	30·45
,, year	51·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st August	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Novelty Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, Miss F. Stanley's benefit, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Worsley Hall (s), from Cardiff; Malwa (s) Shanghai; and Labourdonnais (s), Aden and Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :— Rohilla (s), for Colombo and China; Indrani (s), Antwerp; Huntley Castle (barque), Calcutta; and D. Balduino (s), Genoa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mecca entered and the s. s. Rohilla left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon, commencing at 5-15, weather permitting.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Ataka and Malwa entered, and the barque Huntley Castle and Domenico Balduino left the dock yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT.—A Hindu mendicant, named Rama Gainoo, residing in a chawl at Churniwady, reports the theft of sundry gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 98, from his box on Wednesday last.

ORGAN RECITAL AT MAZAGON.—There will be an organ recital by Mr. R. N. Mant at St. Peter's, Mazagon, on Saturday, August 3rd, at 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Walker and Mr. Hebditch have kindly promised to sing.

THE ORIENTAL FLOUR MILL.—As intimated in our issue of yesterday's date, the Oriental Oil and Flour Mill was put up to public auction yesterday by Messrs. Bennett and Co., and was sold to Messrs. Vassonjee Khimjee and Co., the muccadum of Messrs. Wallace and Co., at Rs. 2,38,000.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will take place this evening at 5 o'clock at the Grant Medical College, when Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna will read a paper on leprosy in its medical and state aspects. A discussion will follow.

THE LEATHER STRAP TRICK.—Yassimkhan Manoorkhan was yesterday charged by Inspector George at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with gaiming in a public thoroughfare at Erskine Road that morning with a leather strap and money. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Ganoo Tattia, aged 17 years. Deceased was a cart-driver. On the 29th ultimo while loading his cart with bales of cotton at Colaba one of the bales accidentally fell on him, fracturing his spine, from which he died on Wednesday about midnight. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT.—Hoosain Abdoola, a Mahomedan of no fixed place of residence, was yesterday charged by Constable Webb at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing a dhotur, a handkerchief, and a cap, of the collective value of 11 annas, the property of Mahomed Abdoola, on Wednesday night last. Accused on pleading guilty was sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF WATCH, &c.—Yakoob Cassim, a Mahomedan vagrant, against whom there appeared a register of six previous convictions, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Sanderson at the Esplanade Police Court, with stealing a silver watch, a cloth coat, a gold embroidered cap, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 29-6, the property of Essoob Curreembux, a native cigarette-maker, from his residence in Pinjaree Gully, on the 28th May last. The charge against the accused being proved, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. C. Cliver, residing in the Civil Lines, and a visitor to this station from Bombay, met with a somewhat serious accident on Wednesday morning near the railway station. Mr. Oliver was driving towards the station in a pony dog-cart, when the animal suddenly took fright, and in that gentleman's efforts to pull up, the pony missed his footing and came down on his knees. Mr. Oliver was pitched, with his ghorawalab, fortunately for the former, on his side, and sustained a fracture of one of his arms. The ghorawalah was more fortunate, as he escaped with only a severe shaking.—*Deccan Herald.*

A EUROPEAN POLICE INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE.—Inspector Collett, of the Poona Cantonment Police, has, we hear, got himself into trouble. It appears that on Wednesday last when their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught entertained the non-commissioned officers of the garrison, the European police officers and others, at Magdala House, Inspector Collett was among those present, and words passed between him and Captain L. Herbert, A. D. C. The following night their Royal Highnesses gave another entertainment, at which Inspector Collett was on duty at the time, and he again fell into wordy warfare with the aide-de-camp. On this occasion Capt. L. Herbert ordered him off the premises. He, however, declined, saying that he was there on duty. Captain Herbert then directed him to be forcably taken out of the compound; and reported him to Col. A. W. R. Becher. The matter was immediately made known to His Royal Highness, and a strict enquiry into the case is now being instituted by Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police.—*Poona Observer.*

ALLEGED FRAUD IN THE POONA POST OFFICE.—But for the timely checking of the accounts by Mr. Gardner, the Postmaster, writes the *Poona Observer*, there is no knowing what amount of money the Poona Post Office treasury might have been unwarrantably deprived of. Mr. Gardner, prudently enough, spent a few hours in going over the accounts on Sunday last, when he discovered to his amazement that a sum of Rs. 2,000 was not accounted for by the treasury clerk. The following morning the clerk turned up at office, and Mr. Gardner, who had awaited his arrival, questioned him about the missing money immediately he entered. He said he could not tell what had become of the money, whereupon Mr. Gardner wrote off to the Postmaster-General, Mr. Symonds, informing him of the occurrence, and asking what steps were to be taken in the matter. In the meantime the treasury clerk was under the surveillance of Mr. Gardner. On the arrival of the Postmaster-General he was again subjected to examination, when he begged for time to replace the amount. This was agreed to, and by one o'clock the money was brought and given over to the postmaster. The clerk is under suspension, however, and awaits the final issue of his conduct from Government. It may be mentioned in his favour, our contemporary adds, that the clerk has been a trusted employe of the Post Office for seventeen years.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

THE following is the statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 31st July 1889 :—

Value of silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 24th July 1889		Rs. 12,83,589
Value of Government silver on do. do.		19,98,048
	Total... Rs.	32,81,637
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Dept..	8,84,297	
Do. do. Government ..	2,385	
	Rs.	8,86,682
	Rs.	41,68,319
Deduct—New coin paid to the Bank of Bombay and the Reserve Treasury during the week..	3,50,010	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	506	
		3,50,516
Balance on evening of the 31st July 1889.....		Rs. 38,17,803
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department ..	Rs. 20,90,703	
Do. Government	17,27,097	
	Rs. 38,17,803	
There is in addition awaiting assay — Bullion belonging to private individuals	Rs. 11,26,801	
Do. to Govt. ..	.....	
	Rs. 11,26,801	

Copper coin ½ annas paid into the Copper Coin Depot from 25th to 31st July 1889 of the value of Rs. 27,500

Holloway's Pills.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity our health as well as our existence depends. These Pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthiiy stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills exercise marvellous power in giving tone to debilitated and nervous constitutions. These Pills dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young female and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or have from some cause become so.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 31.

Delamain, Capt, P, 11th Bengal Lancers, from furlough, from England.

Wartabet, Surgn, Ms, 3rd Infy, H. C, from furlough, from England.

AUGUST 1

Garnett, Lt-Col, Bl, Seaforth Highlrs, to England, on promotion, from Murree.

Otway Mayne, Capt, Burma, Norfolk Regt, on medical certificate.

Thornhill, Lieut, Ms, 6th Regt, M. I., on medical certificate, from Mandalay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1889.

1. The following match will be fired at the Colaba Range on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 4 p. m. sharp :—S. I. Rifle Association Volunteer Contest. Distances 500 and 600 yards. 7 shots at each distance. Sighting shots—2 annas each. Competitors to find their own ammunition. Open to efficient Volunteers for season 1888-89.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

2. There will be practice at the Cooperage, from 7 a.m. to-morrow, at tent-pegging, heads and posts. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, August 1.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

First Grade Assistant Apothecary A L Mercado, No 70, is promoted to Second Grade Apothecary, with effect from 16th May 1889, vice First Grade Apothecary J B S Macedo, No 50, invalided.

Second Grade Assistant Apothecaries J Amor and D Ross, Subordinate Medical Department, are confirmed in that grade.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875 :—

Sub-Assistant Apothecary W H Reed, Subordinate Medical Department.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant C A Brown, Wing Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service ninth year, commenced 19th February 1889.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, to extend, as a special case, the tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel H L Dundas as Assistant Adjutant General up to the 1st July 1889.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made :—

To be Honorary Surgeon.—Surgeon-Major James Arnott, I M Service. The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Surgeon-Major D R Ross, MD, IMS, six months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain M Bean, I M, Acting Port Officer, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from the 1st August 1889.

The following appointments are made :—

Captain R D P Jones, I M, Acting Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, to officiate as Port Officer during the absence of Captain M Bean on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr T T Thorburn, Harbour Master, Bombay, to act as Assistant Port Officer, in addition to his own duties.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain J W Wray and Lieutenant J G Westropp, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, on the 11th instant, after office hours.

Major C W H Sealy and Captain J W Wray respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs on the 13th instant, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is to make the following appointments :—

Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals District, pending further orders.

Mr C G O'Connor to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Broach District during the absence of Mr H J Duggan on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following transfers and appointments of Subordinate Judges :—

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe, on being relieved at Poona by the return of Mr L G Fernandez from privilege leave, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Rahuri and Kopargaon, in the Ahmednagar District.

Rao Saheb Waman Narayan Rahurkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Rahuri and Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar District, on being relieved by Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sangamner and Akola in that district.

Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathvate, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Shevgaon, in the Ahmednagar District, to go to Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge.

Rao Saheb Abaji Vithal Purohit, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Nevasa, in the Ahmednagar District, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Nevasa and Shevgaon in that district.

Rao Saheb Damodhar Waman Bhat, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Patan, in the Satara District, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Thana.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Karad, in the Satara District, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Karad and Patan in that district.

Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathvate, Second Class Subordinate Judge, is, on his transfer to Rajapur as Joint Subordinate Judge, invested, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Rajapur, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rupees 50.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sowani is appointed to be a Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, with effect from 14th June 1889, the date on which the services of Rao Saheb Nandkrishnalal R Majmundar were transferred to the Porbandar State.

Mr Dayaram Gidumal is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, with effect from the date of taking charge, pending further orders.

Mr Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre is appointed to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Nandurbar, in the Khandesh District, until further orders.

Azam Raghvendra Subrao Nagarkar, acting Mamlatdar of Taluka Yellapur in the district of Kanara, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice is appointed to act as Assistant Judge in the Surat District for the Broach Collectorate till further orders.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to invest Mr J D S FitzMaurice with all the powers of a District Judge within the portion of the Surat District in the executive charge of the Collector of Broach, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Broach.

His Excellency-in-Council is also pleased to appoint Mr FitzMaurice, under Section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions Division, and futher to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magistrates in the Broach Collectorate.

Messrs Shivshankar Govindram and W R Hamilton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Third Presidency Magistrates on the 20th instant, before office hours.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to grant to the Honourable Mr Justice Scott, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, privilege leave for one month from the 21st September 1889.

Azam Laxuman Krishna, acting Head Karkun of Taluka Karwar, in the district of Kanara, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Mr Ramkrishna Anunt Pinge was appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the District Judge's Court at Ratnagiri from 26th June to 14th July 1889.

Mr. Vaijanath Ramkrishna Athale has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to be substantive pro tem Clerk of the District Judge's Court at Ratnagiri from the 15th instant.

Mr Krishnaji Sakharam has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhusaval, in the Khandesh District, with effect from the 8th instant, during the absence of Mr Sadashiv Balkrishna Joshi on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Narayan valad Bal, Police Patel of the village of Loni Mavla, Taluka, Parner in the Ahmednagar District, having been convicted of an offence under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and having been dismissed by the Commissioner, CD, is hereby declared ineligible for re-employment in any capacity in the service of Government.

Mr Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on the 8th instant.

Messrs G S Curtis and J Sladen, Assistant Collectors in the District of Ahmedabad, are appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magistrates of the Second Class in that District, and are invested each with powers to commit for trial (Section 206).

Gandappa bin Ballapa, Police Patil of Hudli, taluka Belgaum, having been convicted of an offence under Section 353 of the Indian Penal Code, and having been dismissed from office, is hereby declared ineligible to serve Government again in any capacity.

Rao Bahadur Rudragowda Chenvirgowda, acting District Deputy Collector of Dharwar, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government Notification No 1234, dated 5th instant, it is hereby notified that Mr B F Patel, BA, delivered over charge of the Surat High School on the 13th idem, in the afternoon.

With reference to Government Notification No. 1231, dated 5th instant, it is hereby notified that Messrs E D Talati and B F Patel respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, on the 15th idem, before noon.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr J Oliver to act as Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr A Barrett, or pending further orders.

Mr Framji Kavasji Banajee, MA, to act as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr MacMillan, or pending further orders.

With reference to Government Notification No 891, dated 11th May, 1889, it is hereby notified that Dr T Cooke and Mr. K M Chatfield respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction on the 22nd instant, afternoon.

With reference to Government Notification No 913, dated 15th May, 1889, it is hereby notified that Messrs S Cooke and T Cooke respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Principal of the College of Science, Poona, on the 22nd instant, after office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A D Yoonghusband, CS, to be substantive pro tem, Talukdari Settlement Officer, with effect from the date of the retirement of Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangir, CIE.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. Tuljaram Nihalchand, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur Division, the powers mentioned in Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878.

Dadabhai Narotamdas, late Revenue and Police Patel of mauze Bhatpura, Taluka Anand, in the Kaira Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar, District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, with effect from 15th July 1889.

Bendya Hir Patil, late Revenue and Police Patil of mauze Kherne, taluka Salsette in the Thana Collectorate, having been dismissed from office, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Ananda Bhavji, Revenue and Police Patil of mauze Anjanvihir, petha Bhadgaon, Taluka Pachora, in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been dismissed from his post, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr R H Madan, LCE, to be Second Grade, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, vice Ganesh Krishna Shahane, dismissed.

Mr Tuljaram Nihalchand, substantive pro tem Sub-Assistant Conservator, Third Grade, to be Sub-Assistant Conservator, Third Grade, vice Mr Madan.

Mr J H Clabby to be Sub-

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHALBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs, Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE PRINCIPAL of the Parsi Girls' High School INVITES YOUNG LADIES Studying for the Matriculation to attend his lectures in Experimental Chemistry from 2 to 4 p.m. every SATURDAY on the premises of the School.

WATERPROOFS!! WATERPROOFS!!! Best material at 25 per cent. discount to clear stock. All large only left. Rare opportunity.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, SECOND FLOOR, suitable for Offices and Godown, of a House in Medows Street.— Apply N. M. Petit.

WANTED A COMPOUNDER. Must be smart and accustomed to shop work. Apply with full particulars to THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort.

WANTED.—Four ENGLISH GREYHOUNDS, from 1 year to 10. Apply X, *Bombay Gazette*.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

FOR SALE—A complete set of ADMIRALTY CHARTS from England to Bombay, 26 in all. Apply to F. W. SHALLIS, 9, Marine St.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Ornamental Boxes. Vegetable at Rs. 4-4, 8-4, and 16-8 each. Flower, at Rs. 4-4, 6-4, and 8-8 each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CRICKET BATS.—Cobbett, Rs. 10 ; Lilywhite, Rs. 10 ; Special Driver, Rs. 14-8, Jeffries in Spring, Rs. 13-8 ; Duke, Rs. 8-4 ; Ayres, Rs. 8-4 ; the Star Rs. 11.—WRIGHT AND CO., Mint Road, Fort.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, close to their Auction room, handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockery ware, table ornaments, flower vases, table lamps, pictures, carpets, &c. The above is now on view.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. well sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Veerchund Deepchund and Moteechund Hurrukchund, Managers of the Temple of Shree Shahtinathjee Maharaj, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

A quantity of very valuable jewellery, consisting of one superior ruby, emerald and ruby necklace, diamond, ruby and emerald rings, table diamonds, pearl, ruby tavit, &c.

The property will be on view from to-day.

SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, H shed, for the benefit of whom it may concern—

A quantity of damaged sugar in bags and loose, ex s. s. Marlborough from Ilo Ilo, also a quantity of old rope, iron, &c.

The sugar will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
5 cases prints
5 " T red gagrapat.
1 bale T red cambrics.
5 cases white mulls.
4 " printed handkerchieves.
10 " 40 tins each, 56 lbs. printing ink.
14 " 80 " " 28 " " "
1 case coloured felt cloth.
236 steel and tin tea kettles.

On account and at the risk of Noorbhoy Esmalljee—

50 runlets coal tar.

By order of Abdoolally Tyebally and on account and at the risk of Esmail Mahomed Mada—

600 gross porc lain buttons.

On account of the concerned—

40 bundles each 10 lbs, mule twist, No. 60.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 " office shigram.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 light English-built buggy.
1 grey C. B. entire horse, aged, has been raced, goes in trap or four-wheeler and in saddle.
1 Rudge tricycle ball, bearing in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, travelling kit, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, an American organ by Mason and Hamlin, 6 stops, made especially for India, rivetted keys, travelling case, a first-rate square piano by Schiedmayer, nearly new China and Satsuma flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Colonel W. P. Latouche.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Sale of Valuable Landed Property on the Clarke Road, at Byculla Flats.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Leeladhur Lukhumsee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhimajee Vithoojee, banker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of June, 1888, the following property, *viz.* :—

All that piece of foras leasehold land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Byculla Flats, Clarke Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16¼ cateea, equal to 724 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Mulloo Kamattee, on the west by the property of Tookaram Ramoojee, on the north by a footpath and beyond that by the Clarke Road, and on the south by the property of Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 2, 1889.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

PUBLIC SALE BY AUCTION.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1887, and made between Nowrojee Jehangir Framjee of the one part and the said Goculdas Madhowjee of the other part, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd August, 1889, at 4 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagee, in the following leasehold property, *viz.*:—

A side godown, No. 4, situate in the Armenian Lane, two rooms on the ground floor facing the Armenian Lane, and standing on the large tank, which the Maharani Ice Company has lately excavated in the inside of the main building, and which are situated near the company's ice sale room, and of the ice tank room, and such portion of the upper storey of the premises to the north as has been partitioned off from the other portion by a new brick wall, and contains set of rooms facing the Armenian Lane, and open space between the rooms and the wall, and also bath room near the door, for the term of five years, subject to the underlease, dated 6th May, 1887, and executed by the said Nowrojee Jehangir in favour of Mr. Grattan Geary.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of Mr. Thomas Bromley's valuable Garden at Moori Road, Mahim, will be resumed on SUNDAY next, the 4th instant, at 8 a.m., from lot No. 203.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, &c., a large size kerosine cooking stove, &c., the property of J. J. KEANE, Esq., proceeding to Darjeeling.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Noorbhoy Jeewajee—

E W—654 and 1941—1 cask brass and tinned roller buckles, ex s. s. Persia.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong second-hand dog-cart in first rate order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay Arab galloway.
1 strong-built Victoria with pony and harness.
1 bamboo dog-cart with fast trotting mare (used to saddle) and harness.
1 Bay country-bred pony fast, a winner across country, and hunted regularly last year.
1 grey C. B. gelding, 13·3 high, quiet, good paces, believed to be sound, parted with for no fault.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE PROPERTY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOREE BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

Library of books from an up-country station to be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m. at their rooms, consisting of encyclopœdia, brittanica, works of reference, books on travel, law books, and others on general subject.

Catalogues will be published, and the books will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE LANDED PROPERTY, EITHER WHOLLY OR IN MOST CONVENIENT LOTS, IN WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On behalf of all concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will unless the property is previously disposed of by private contract or contracts) put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., the property underdescribed, first in one lot under a reserved price, but if not sold in one lot, then in three unequal lots under reserved prices, viz, one of 5,294 square yards or thereabouts, including the bungalow and the greater portion of the outhouses at present standing on the premises, another of 2,790 square yards or thereabouts, and a third of 1,803 square yards or thereabouts ; but if the property is not sold in one lot, or in the said three unequal lots, then in three vacant lots of 3,200 square yards or thereabouts, each measuring about 100 feet in width from north to south, and from 300 to 360 feet in depth from east to west, also under reserved prices, the bungalow and outhouses being put up for sale separately for removal of the materials.

The following is the description of the property as one lot :—

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy, on the east side of the Warden Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasuremeat 9,518 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Messrs. Kessowjee Damodher and Wagjee Coorji, on the south by the property of Mr. Hormasjee Nowrojee Cooper, on the east by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, and leading to Gowalia Tank Road, and on the west by the Warden Road, and which said piece is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 331 and 338, and which messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21 and 23, and was formerly in the occupation successively of Mr. George Cotton and Colonel Hibert, and is now in that of Mr. Haji Cassun.

For plans, conditions of sale, and other information apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 2, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.

REUTER is again 1-16d. below the market in the quotation for Silver in London, which, we learn through private channels, was 1-16d. per oz. higher yesterday, at 42⅜d. There was a further withdrawal of about £175,000 in Gold from the Bank of England for France, making £625,000 withdrawn for the same destination in three days ; and the market rates of discount were advanced ½ per cent. on short London Bills and ½ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 and 3 per cent. respectively ; though some private telegrams call the former 2½ per cent. now Consols, however, were unaltered, at 98½, and Indian Sterling Loan at 108 : and Monday's quotations are again repeated for Rupee Securities, the rise in Silver notwithstanding. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight 1-16d., making it 1s. 4 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 84½ and Exchange on London remained at francs 25·14.

At the weekly biddings for 35 lakhs of Council Bills yesterday some 14 lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, 6 lakhs to Bombay, and 2½ to Madras at 1s. 4½d., and 9⅜ lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta and 2½ lakhs to Madras at 1s. 4 9-32d.—rates which show an advance in each case of 1-32d. on those obtained at last week's drawings. The same amount will be offered again next week.

The Wheat market was flat yesterday, and Club No. 2 was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive by both routes ; but Liverpool spot prices were unaltered. Quotations from Mincing Lane come unchanged, but were firmly maintained both for Linseed and Rapeseed.

The Liverpool report at closing comes again firm generally and firmer for Surats with rather more doing at 10,000 bales for the day's total sales, including the large proportion of 2,000 Surats. Spot Mid-American was unaltered in value ; but arrivals were 3-64d. higher for the nearest deliveries (July-August), 1-32d. up for August-September, 1-64d. for September-October, unchanged for October-November, and 1-64d. lower on the most distant position. In Surats. "Good" and "Fine" Broach were 1-16d. per lb. higher, at 5 1-16d. and 5 15-16d. respectively. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York the spot price still remained at 11 5-16d. ; but September Futures were two points higher, at 10·19 cents. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were again *nil*.

Business in our local Cotton market to-day has been within a very small compass, exporters, as usual, having been out of it, and the purchases for local consumption having hardly reached 500 bales, consisting principally of Bengals at Rs. 210-11, but including a little Julgaum, at Rs. 219, and Oojein at Rs. 202 per candy. The feeling continues steady, however, and quotations are quite unchanged for ready stuff, as they are also for contracts in the new crop, in which nothing fresh has been reported.

Since the receipt of the last official Telegraphic Weather and Crop Reports at the beginning of the week, a little rain had fallen in most of the Cotton-growing districts, but with the exception of Khangaum, where there had been over an inch, only a few cents were registered in other circles than Bengal. In the Cawnpore district of that circle 4½ inches had fallen, and Agra and Delhi had received about 1½ inch, but the accounts of the growing plants continue favourable all round. This indeed is the tenor of the news from all the districts, and though fine weather was wanted at Barsee, the plants were still flourishing, and in the backward parts of the Dhollera circle the sowing was making good progress. A larger area has been sown with Cotton at Dhulia than was covered last year.

WHEAT.—From quiet, which was its tone yesterday, this market has become dull to-day, and only a small business in the aggregate has transpired. Dealers have not yet lowered their pretensions, however, and we repeat our last quotations for all kinds.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have remained firm ; but here also there has been a considerable falling off in business, transactions having been upon only a moderate scale to-day, on the basis of previous prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	390	bales.
Wheat	16,432	cwt.
Linseed	2,623	"
Rapeseed	15,648	"
Poppy seed	2,247	"

FREIGHTS.—Following the decrease of activity in Wheat and Seeds this market has become dull, and though we make no actual change in our quotations, which generally lack the test of business the feeling is decidedly easier.

EXCHANGE has been 1-32d. higher than yesterday's closing rates for ready and forward business, both here and at Calcutta, in sympathy with the continued rise in Silver at home. During the afternoon, however, the feeling became rather quieter for rates for remittance, but with freights firm at 1s. 4 7-16d. for August-September delivery, and 1s. 4 15-32d. for further forward rate next year. Bank Telegraghic has been done for future transfer at 1s. 4½d. to a moderate extent. We quote closing ates at :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½ to 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32 to ¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·73.	"

The weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 24th July 1889	Rs.	32,81,637
Silver received during the week		8,86,682
	Rs.	41,68,319
New coin paid during the week		3,50,516
	Rs.	38,17,803
Bullion belonging to private individuals		11,26,804
	Rs.	49,44,607
Last week		40,97,887

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at 100⅜ for Four for cash and 100 5-16 for the next account ; but before closing a rather weaker feeling was apparent, and 100 5-16, buyers, was the closing price for this Paper for Money. The rate for 4½ per cent. has been put down to 103¾.

SHARES have been very quit again to-day, but as far as the tone has been tested by business it has been in favour of buyers as far as Mill scrip is concerned. Alliance Mill shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 580 ; Colaba Land and Mill, Coorla, David, and Framji Petit are all Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 700, Rs. 485, Rs. 525, and Rs. 555. Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue, at Rs. 3,550, and Rs. 2½ for the others at Rs. 890 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 1st.—Pressure has changed irregularly ; it has fallen in the Punjab, Rajputana, Bengal, the North-West and Central Provinces, and south-west of the peninsula and Burma, and risen in Sind, Guzerat, Bombay, the Carnatic, and Ceylon. The distribution has been unchanged. Winds have been variable in the west coast of the peninsula, but blowing from fairly normal directions elsewhere. Monsoon has been moderate or light both sides of India. Temperature is below normal in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and above in all other provinces. There has been no rain in the greater part of Lower Bengal, Punjab, or Sind. But the fall has been general elsewhere, and amounts are light or moderate, except in a few stations. Bassein reports a fall of two inches ; Gorakhpur, four ; Roorkee, two ; and Cuddapah, seven.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	54	89	59	80	57	35	50	85
July 29, Monday	...		...		...		0	15
" 30, Tuesday	...		...		0	2	0	1
" 31, Wednesday	...		...		0	4	...	
Aug. 1, Thursday	...		...		0	2	...	
Total	54	89	59	80	57	43	51	1
Total of corresponding date last year	44	6	37	2	41	4	40	20
Total of corresponding date of 1887	58	90	58	56	55	36	55	16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

FARLEY—July 27, at Murree, the wife of F Farley, Executive Engineer, P W D, Punjab, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALLACE—ROSS—July 21, at St John's, in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, Captain Alexander Wallace, 25th P I, to Ethel Campbell, daughter of Colonel George Campbell Ross.

DEATHS.

CONWAY—July 9, at Khagole, Dinapore, of cholera, John Alexander Conway (Jack), the dearly beloved son of Mrs R Conway and the late Mr P Conway, Clerk of Works, E I Railway, aged 21 years and 10 months.

LOWE—July 23, at Arathoon Road, Royapooram, Hilda Margaret, infant daughter of Joseph Henry and Lily Lowe, aged 5 months and 23 days.

PRUNTY—July 22, at Simla, from puerperal fever, Annie, the beloved wife of Patrick Prunty.

STAYNER—July 22, at Meleng, Assam, of puerperal fever, Catherine, the beloved wife of Hewett J Stayner.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1889.

THE world, sincerely anxious for the continuance of peace, even though it be an armed peace, would willingly accept Lord Salisbury's assurances addressed to the City magnates at the Mansion House, that the prospect of war is remote if the assurances were not in direct terms the very opposite of the constant burden of all his speeches throughout the year until the present week. It is, indeed, perfectly true, as the Prime Minister declares, that the consequences of a European war under the present conditions would be so frightful that men instinctively shrink from giving the challenge. But was not this equally the case in May last, when Lord Salisbury in solemn tones assured the House of Lords that he could only say that war was not actually imminent, and that the danger was real, and one against which England must be on her guard ? This statement was regarded as very ominous at the time—it has been repeated by the Premier at intervals ever since ; twenty millions sterling have been voted by Parliament to strengthen the navy for the emergency which was represented as imminent. What has now occurred to justify the change of tone ? Austria is hurrying forward her armaments in view of a new development of the Panslavic Propaganda, which has for its undisguised object the reconstitution of the Servian Czardom, with the Prince of Montenegro, married to a Russian Princess at its head. Servia, formerly pro-Austrian in its policy, is now in the hands of a Radical Regency, which is strongly pro-Russian, and it turns out that the abdication of King Milan was prearranged to facilitate the new movement which threatens the Slavic provinces of Austro-Hungary with serious dangers. Further East Russia has been pressing for the payment of the balance of the war indemnity due by Turkey—a demand which has been followed up by the massing of a large army upon the Asiatic frontier of the Sultan's dominions. These are not the only fresh elements to be noted. The Russians have been sending pontoons to the Danube, and adding to the enormous force watching the Austrian frontier. It is very difficult to understand what there is in all this to render obsolete the words spoken by Lord Salisbury on the 27th May, and justify him in substituting for them the reassuring statements which he addressed to the House of Lords on Monday evening, and to the Lord Mayor and citizens of London two days later. In May his Lordship told the country "that questions which may bring nations at issue still exist, and there are territories coveted and not possessed, that there are past wounds not yet healed, and above all that, however earnest may be the resolution of the existing rulers of Europe to avoid war, and I believe it is universal and genuine, there never was a time when one could answer more uncertainly that the rulers of five years hence will be the same rulers as to-day. And another matter that must be borne in mind is this, that the massing of armed men and all the refined and subtle machinery of war which a nation may possess may now be concentrated and directed at a single point in an incredibly short space of time. This is a vital distinction between war at the present time and the past. When the danger comes, it will come upon us as a thief in the night, and give us little time to prepare to ward off that danger." Now, instead of hearing of the thief in the night, we are asked to believe that the growing prosperity of the world has made war more difficult than ever and riveted the securities of peace. This universal prosperity has not sprung up between May and July, the war which might arise without a moment's warning twelve weeks ago has not been rendered more difficult since, and it is difficult to see where a single new rivet has strengthened the securities for peace. It may be that the very magnitude of the danger has steadied the minds of statesmen and obliged them to think a great deal of the possibilities, such as they are, that war may be after all averted. Each of the Powers stands—much as the *dramatis personæ* of the "Critics" stood—with a sword at his neighbour's breast and his neighbour's dagger at his own throat. The tension in the play was very great, and all parties gave a sigh of relief when they were commanded in the Queen's name to throw down their arms. Peace may be able to perform this queenly office for the military empires, and if so, all will be well. When a loaded revolver is held at a man's temple, he will be indignant, and will desire to draw a weapon from his pocket, but the perils of the situation may suggest the possibility that no triggers need be pulled, and an amicable arrangement may be arrived at. The situation would be termed by an on-looker "explosive," but the man with a pistol at his temple is not in a position to reject overtures for parley and friendly settlement. In that sense the barrel at the temple and the finger on the trigger might be regarded as adjunct to the securities for peace. Prince Bismarck gave expression to ideas of this order when he told the Reichstadt last year that Germany could not survive such a defeat as that from which France had recovered ; and that France, if again vanquished, would be "bled till she was white." These figures of speech reconciled Germany to a large increase to enormous military burdens ; they also added considerably to the weight of the military burdens to which France resigns herself as the alternative to the process of being made *saigner à blanc* ; there has been as yet no new war between Germany and France. Peace may survive even the efforts of human ingenuity to render it perpetual. Still there is a great deal of robust common sense in the declaration of Lord Randolph Churchill that Eastern Europe is explosive, and that in view of the coming European war it is desirable that Great Britain should be on friendly terms with France and Turkey. This is the very contrary of Lord Salisbury's guiding principle, which is to stand in with the Central Powers without any definite binding arrangement with them and checkmate France by an understanding with Italy. The counsel Lord Randolph gives is that of Chinese Gordon, who always held that English foreign policy should be directed to maintaining an alliance with France and Turkey, the good-will of the one country giving peace and security in the British seas, and that of Turkey being equally useful in respect to our Eastern possessions.

THE last mail has brought us a curious illustration of the difficulty of making the authorities and the public in England understand the details of any Indian case. It appears that by Act III. of 1876 there is in every taluka in the Bombay Presidency a "mamlatdar's court," which has power to give immediate possession of lands, premises, trees, crops, &c., to any person dispossessed otherwise than by due course of law. It is a court of summary jurisdiction, the decision of which is not conclusive in any suit or other proceeding in the ordinary civil courts between the same parties. This is simply meant to prevent litigants from taking the law into their own hands, and to direct them into the regular civil courts for a settlement of their differences. It is manifestly a useful enactment, for it ensures the burden of proof being thrown on the right person at the hearing of the regular suit. But in some talukas it may be possible that the mamlatdar is burdened with so much ordinary revenue work that he has no time to exercise this quasi-civil jurisdiction. To provide for such a state of things it was specially enacted in Act III. of 1876 that the word "mamlatdar" shall include any revenue officer ordinarily exercising the powers of a mamlatdar, or any other person who may be specially authorized by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of a mamlatdar. And accordingly it has been the custom in some instances to invest the head karkun in a taluka with the powers of a mamlatdar under the Act. This head karkun is the first assistant to the mamlatdar and the official next in rank to him in the taluka. He exercises subordinate magisterial powers, and in the temporary absence of the mamlatdar takes the place of that officer. Naturally enough, when the cuckoo cry of "corrupt magistrates" was raised, and the Bombay Government determined to bend to the storm till the tyranny of a misinformed opinion be overpast, intimation was given to certain mamlatdars that they should engage themselves in their ordinary and more important executive duties, permitting their head assistants, who were gazetted as mamlatdars under the Act, to exercise the quasi-civil jurisdiction described above. This action of Government, whether wise or expedient, had nothing whatever to do with magisterial powers, and certainly was perfectly legal. The nonsense, therefore, that is talked about "every mamlatdar shall preside over a court, &c.," is due either to ignorance or to a determined attempt to mislead public opinion. The fact is that where the head karkun is also a mamlatdar under the Act, there are two "mamlatdars' courts" in the taluka : merely for certain reasons one is temporarily closed. These being the facts, our readers will be amused at the following telegram sent to the London *Times* by its Calcutta correspondent and to the question asked thereon in the House. The correspondent having stated in alarm that the Government of Bombay had notified on the 27th June its decision in regard to certain mamlatdars, thus uses the electric wire to Printing House Square :—

Authority is given to the clerks of eight magistrates to exercise each the power of the magistrate under the Mamlatdars' Court Act of 1876. This is nothing less than a direct encouragement to bribery and corruption. The highly-paid magistrate sits by with folded arms and draws full pay, while his lowly-paid clerk, with so marked an incentive to honesty, performs a magistrate's duties. It requires no very great amount of sagacity or Indian experience to prophesy the inevitable effect of Government action of this character on the administration of justice. Several native newspapers write strongly on this subject. One says that corruption has spread far and wide in the Deccan, and is not confined to the magistrates who have confessed. The scandal is so very grave and the conduct of the Bombay Executive is so lamentably deficient in moral force in dealing with this crying evil that the necessity of a commission has become more imperative than ever.

Thereupon Dr. Cameron sees the necessity of putting an end once for all to the abomination of corrupt Indian Magistrates, and we find the following report of proceedings in Parliament :—

Dr. Cameron asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in the *Times* Calcutta telegram of the 7th instant, that the *Bombay Gazette* of June 27 contained a notification authorizing the clerks of eight magistrates to exercise each the power of the magistrate under the Mamlatdars' Court Act of 1876 ; if so, whether the magistrates referred to were among those who swore that they had corruptly purchased their positions ; what steps had been taken to secure the requisite legal knowledge on the part of the clerks thus called on to perform the duties of the magistrates, and what extra pay they received in consideration of the new duties imposed upon them.

Sir J. Gorst : There has not yet been time for the *Bombay Gazette* of June 27 to arrive in this country. But the Bombay Government directed some time ago that in the talukas in which the mamlatdars were deprived of all judicial functions, the head karkuns should be invested with the powers of a mamlatdar, in order to exercise that jurisdiction of which the mamlatdar was deprived. A head karkun is not a clerk to a magistrate or mamlatdar, but holds a distinct and independent office, and it is a constant practice to invest them with magisterial powers. Their qualification for exercising such powers has, no doubt, been ascertained in the usual way, and the Secretary of State has no reason to think that they receive extra pay. The practice of investing head karkuns with magisterial powers is perfectly legal. Sathe is no longer Assistant Commissioner. He was transferred last autumn to the post of Deputy Collector at Ratnagiri.

The picture is delightful of the highly paid magistrate who sits by with folded arms and draws full pay, while his lowly paid clerk sits proudly on the magisterial bench, and openly takes bribes, being almost instigated to do so by the Bombay Government. In one respect the Calcutta correspondent is quite correct. It is true that under a regime, fortunately now a thing of the past, corruption had spread far and wide, and was not confined to the magistrates who had confessed. And what is the remedy proposed ? A Commission ! To find out what is admitted, the details being furnished in Haimantrao's confession and Mr. Ommaney's "Note." The remedy, of course, is to burn out the heart of the sore, the "centre of the mass of corruption." This has been done ; and all those who have the good of the country at heart will set their faces against any political tinkering or fadding, the result of which can only be to make matters worse. As was said in our columns some months ago, it is absolutely impossible to purge the service of all who are known, or, let us say, believed on good grounds to be implicated in the tide and corruption which threatened to swamp the whole subordinate service, and it is worse than useless to make examples of the minority, who have under solemn pledges of immunity avowed their share in the disgrace in open court.

IT is devoutly to be hoped that the insane idea of sending off the English mails from Bombay on Sunday afternoon, to fit in with a scheme for having a Wednesday departure from Adelaide, will be vigorously negatived by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It is not easy to understand how Australian convenience can require a departure on Wednesday rather than any other day of the week. But in all the seven days none more intolerably inconvenient could be selected than Sunday for Bombay. Every mercha city is busy until the mail closes in up his advices for transmission to Engla telegraphic communications are forward all parts of India to Bombay on in regard to transactions in prog concluded. The secularisation of the S would be complete under such a system, indeed the religious sanction should strong enough to induce all the business in the country to agree to postpone impor business for six days. Seeing that a large an growing number of those having business rela tions with Europe are not Christians, but Mussulmans, Hindoos, Parsis, and Jews, the possibility of avoiding the secularisation of the Sunday would be very remote. The practical result would be that the Sunday as a day of rest from mercantile pursuits would disappear from the Christian calendar in India. This would be a fine topic for Mr. Caine, M.P., and for Exeter Hall speakers next May. Such a sacrilege would cost Lord Cross's colleagues many thousand Christian votes at the next General Election.

YESTERDAY was the second day of hearing of a suit before Mr. Justice Parsons at the High Court, in which one Leon Mosk, a foreigner

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY ON THE PROSPECTS OF CONTINUED PEACE.

TOO TERRIBLE TO ENGAGE IN.

LONDON, Aug 1.

Lord Salisbury, speaking last night at the Mansion House, adverted to the present political situation in Europe. His Lordship was convinced, notwithstanding the disturbing rumours, that the prospect of war was remote.

The issue, his lordship said, would be so frightful that men shrink from throwing out the challenge.

The prosperity of European countries, growing as it was year by year, made war more difficult to engage in, and the results more certainly disastrous to the countries involved.

These facts, to Lord Salisbury's mind, rivetted the securities of peace more firmly.

SHARP FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

A RUSH ATTEMPTED AT TOSKI.

CAIRO, July 31.

Wad-el-Njumi's objective is now a position in the fertile hilly district of Bimban, where he has arranged a system of water depots along the route.

The Dervish riflemen are lodged in the hills and are annoying Colonel Kitchener, who is in command of the advanced guard.

A rush on Toski was attempted to-day, but the Dervishes were repulsed with a loss of fifty killed. Many prisoners were taken.

ENGAGEMENT AT ANABI.

CAIRO, Aug. 1.

A smart engagement occurred at Anabi last night. Seventy Dervishes were killed and eighty taken prisoner.

Our losses were slight, three men and two officers of the Egyptian army only being killed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FIGHT AT ANABI.

CAIRO, August 1.

A sharp skirmish has taken place at Anabi between the Egyptian cavalry under the command of Lieut. D'Aguilar, of the 17th Lancers, and a body of Dervishes.

The Egyptians behaved well and charged the enemy most gallantly, inflicting a loss of 70 killed and took eighty prisoners.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

The 1st Battation, Yorkshire Regiment, has arrived at Alexandria from Cyprus.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

LONDON, August 1.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House last night, said that the British Government would most assuredly not abandon Egypt until she was able to protect herself from domestic and foreign foes.

His lordship disputed the contention that England could regard with unconcern the events that were taking place in Eastern Europe.

She cannot, he said, renounce the old traditions and engagements without forfeiting the influence she has with the nations. His lordship regarded the terrific issues which would be involved in modern warfare, as the great security for the maintenance of peace.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

NAGASAKI, August 1.

The loss of life from earthquake in Kunamoto is not so great as was at first supposed, only thirty persons being killed and eighty injured. Many houses were destroyed.

PRESIDENT OF THE KASHMIR COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

H. E. the Viceroy has formally recognized Raja Amar Singh as President of the Kashmir Council, vice his brother, Raja Ram Singh, superseded.

MR. H. ARWIN APPOINTED SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER OF MADRAS.

Mr. H. Arwin goes from Mount Aboo to Madras as Consulting Engineer to the local Government with the rank of Superintending Engineer.

THE GOMAL PASS EXPLORATION.

Another attempt will probably be made to explore the Gomal Pass this cold weather, but arrangements will be deferred till Sir Robert Sandeman's return from England in October.

THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER AND THE FORTHCOMING CENSUS.

Mr. J. A. Baines, Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Census Commissioner, and will join his appointment at Simla at once. The forthcoming census will be taken early in 1891.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ANTWERP, July 31.

The MacIver Line steamer Etolia arrived here to-day, having previously called at Plymouth.

KARACHI, Aug. 1.

The MacIvor Line steamer Niagara left here at noon to-day, and is due in Bombay about 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd inst.

COLOMBO, Aug. 1.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy (extra), from China, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

French Mail steamer Irrawady from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. „	69⅝
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42⅛d.

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, July 31.

10 p.m.	81·2

THURSDAY, August 1.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	82·5

JHANSI-MANIKPUR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BUNDELCUND, July 28.

The last link of the "Indian Midland Railway Company system" has been closed. Another red-letter day in their annals, subject to the Government of India sanction, will take place on the 1st prox., as previously intimated, by through railway communication from Jhansi to Manikpur, E. I. Railway, a distance of 181¾ miles. The latter is 61 miles from Allahabad and 167 miles from Jabalpur, G. I. P. Railway.

A trip to Manikpur and back enables me to say a few words anent this important branch line. The country, at the two extremes of the line, may be said to be fairly picturesque, winding between hills, and passing through forests and valleys. Three years ago the present railway site "New Jhansi" was simply an oasis, rocky and undulating; now it is studded with well-designed railway offices, cottages, and a dispensary, which present a beautiful sight, having the Retribution Hill and the Cantonment as a back-ground. An overbridge is now in course of progress, but arrangements should be made at once for a "refreshment-room" at the Jhansi central station.

This length was practically begun at the end of 1883 as a "State Railway" for "Famine Relief Work." Like all large undertakings, it had its reverses. The Russian scare stopped all progress for nearly eighteen months. When the I. M. R. Co. was floated, they had to take up this line along with the paying portion. Need I say, the scheme was taken up, and now rendered an accomplished fact, notwithstanding the many difficulties that had to be overcome. Labour had to be imported from distant towns.

The alignment of the railway was carefully considered and drawn up by Mr. H. C. D LaTouche (M.I.C.E.), Engineer-in-Chief, who had a keen eye to business and avoided, as far as practicable, all engineering difficulties; but took into consideration the "revenue" portion; *i.e.*, by bringing the line in, and near all important commercial towns, road traffic, and trade centres. All the district officers are unanimous that the line has been well selected, and it is to be hoped it will bring grist to the mill. After Mr. LaTouche's departure, Mr. Bell (formerly of the G. I. P. R. Co.) was in charge for a few months; but owing to ill health he had to sever his connection, when Mr. Cregeen (M.I.C.E.), the present popular Agent and Engineer-in-Chief, has successfully closed the last link of the I. M. R. Co.'s system.

The railway line passes for more than one-sixth of its length (30½ miles) through Native States and the remainder through British territory. The most important towns and trade centres are Teharkar, Mau, Sarserh (Harpalpur) in the Native State of Alipura, Jaitpur, Mahoba, Banda, Khurhand, Badausa, and Kirwi. Ajaigarh and Punna are about 26 miles and 50 miles respectively from Badausa. Nowgong—military station—(Bundelcund) is 24 miles from Mau, which is reached by "mail tongas." At Jhansi junction the line skirts round the military cantonment; then it passes in a due easterly direction through the Native State of Urcha, and enters the approach to the famous Betwa River in the ninth mileage. *En parenthese.* Passengers are warned to be careful when passing the Betwa viaduct, as it is infested with honey bees (*Hebræus genera*). They played "Tom and Harry" with several passengers. Close your carriage windows. Several engineers have tried to exterminate these pests; but all their efforts proved futile. From the Betwa bridge, which is about 666 yards long, the line takes a pretty serpentine course among granite hills as far as the fourteenth mileage (Barwa Sagar). Two grand lakes (Burwar and Arjar) are now seen in the fourteenth and twentieth mileage. To Mau (fortieth mile) the country becomes flat, studded with trees, and the line takes a N. E. course till the river Dhasan is reached. From hence the permanent way now assumes nearly a "bee-line" to near Kirwi, of course avoiding as much as possible the granite hills. Again from hence the graceful curves are many through valleys and sides of hills till it reaches the plateau near Manikpur junction. The steepest gradients are 1 in 125 and 1 in 200. The sharpest curve is not more than 1,450 feet radius. The permanent way speaks most favourably to all concerned.

The third section (60½ miles)—Banda to Manikpur—was opened for traffic in March last, and has proved a success. On the 5th June, 40 miles (to Mau) in the first section from Jhansi was opened for general traffic, leaving a break of 81½ miles, which is to be opened on the 1st prox. There is to be one "up" and one "down" mixed train daily, and the speed is not to exceed 15 miles per hour.

A boon, as I daresay it is called, is offered to first and second class passengers on this section in the shape of a return ticket for the return journey by paying double the ordinary single fare! A single fare and a half would be much more appreciated, and the company should consider whether such an arrangement would not be worth their while.

The most important bridges in this section, and which have caused the engineers many sleepless nights, dreadful dreams, and anxiety of mind:—(1.) The Betwa iron viaduct with 13-150 feet and 1-65 feet spans. Drainage area 11,000 sq. miles. Velocity 13 feet per second, or 8·86 miles per hour. This river takes it source from near Bhopal. (2.) The Dhasan iron girder-bridge of 13-100 spans. D. A = 4,900 square miles. V = 10' per second. This river takes its rise near Saugor (C.P.) (3.) The Ken bridge (Banda), 12-100 openings, D. A. = 6,000 square miles, V = 9' per second, source from Bhopal. Besides the above, there are the iron girder-bridges spanning the Burwa 9-40', the Bhagan at Badausa 8-100', and the Pysani at Kirwi 4-100'.

I am told the I. M. R. Company have worked the line on economical principles, giving fair rates to contractors to ensure the work being carried out expeditiously. The cost per mile, including rolling-stock, has not exceeded one lakh of rupees, I understand.

The above "notes" only give, as it were, a bird's-eye view of the line. I am unable to place particulars of the interesting places within easy access, but hope to do so shortly. The Betwa Canal Works are only 14 miles below the site of the railway viaduct near Paricha. Urcha, a Native State, and Burwa-Sagar are places worth seeing. Particulars in a condensed form are being prepared for your "I. T. Railway Guide."

The rainfall seems to have been very scanty, judging of the low water in all the rivers and streams—some of the latter are quite dry. The crops along the line seem to be in a thriving condition. Rain is much needed. The weather is still sultry and oppressive.

I may, in conclusion, mention that there are some birds of very pretty plumage to be found in the woods near the line. Amongst the birds here that I have not observed in the Deccan are: The "Alexandrine paraquet" (*palæornis eupatria*), the Indian cuckoo (*cuculus micropterus*), the "pied-crested cuckoo" (*coccystes jacobinus*), the "blue-tailed bee-eater (*merops philippinus*), and the "Indian sirkeer (*taccocua affinis*). I noticed also the various specimens of the Hymenoptera N.O. that are to be found here. Since every collector—like the botanist—has his own pet name for these interesting and intellectual insects, I shall refrain from baptizing them. This is for want of a reliable *vade-mecum*, which, it is to be hoped, the "Bombay Natural History Society" will soon bring into existence.

UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

The subject selected by the Syndicate for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal essay of 1890 is "The Influence of the Introduction of European Art on cotton manufactures in Western India.

The subject for the Karsandass Mulji prize (books, of the value of Rs. 100), is "Social Progress in Western India during the last thirty years."

For the Dossabhoy Hormasjee Cama prize (books of the value of Rs. 200), the subject is "On Adulteration in Bombay."

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob prize subject is "The Effects of Social Intercourse between Europeans and the Natives of India."

"The best methods of improving Indian Agriculture" is the subject for the Ashburner prize, Rs. 120, or books of the like value.

For the Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik Gold medal, the subject chosen by the Syndicate is "A Survey of the Upanishad Literature."

Messrs. G. S. Curtis and J. Sladen, Assistant Collectors of Ahmedabad, have been appointed Assistant second-class Magistrates.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS AT THE TANSA WATER WORKS.

A Goanese clerk, named Mathew Almeida, was yesterday placed before the Deputy Collector and First-class Magistrate of Thana on a charge of falsifying certain payments in connection with the payment of labourers at the Tansa Water Works during the month of March to the extent of Rs. 1,200, it being alleged that the total amount of falsification is something like Rs. 8,000. This he is alleged to have effected by entering a number of fictitious names on the muster rolls and signing for the pay thus entered. He being time-keeper and pay distributor in one, there was no check whatever on him. The way the accused came to be suspected is peculiar. He entrusted Rs. 2,400 to a cooly employed under him to take to Bombay and bank. The cooly went to Bombay right enough, but when he got there he reflected that he had a large sum of money with him, so he thought he would extend his journey somewhat, so he went on to Boiser, where he played sad havoc with the hearts of the village belles there, till his lavish expenditure of money aroused the suspicions of the police, and he was arrested. He then made a full confession of the matter, explaining how Almeida was making money, and he also stated that Almeida, after paying the men, buried all incriminating papers at a certain spot near Tansa. The accused, when he saw the turn matters had taken, reported to the police, not that the cooly had taken his money, but that he had stolen his papers! However, when he found that the police proceeded to the spot where he had buried the papers and took possession of them, he lost courage and decamped, and in May last was arrested at Madras on a warrant.

Mr. Joglekar, pleader, appeared for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., the contractors, who have taken the contract of the Tansa Works from the Bombay Municipality, the accused being undefended.

Colonel Beaumont, Agent of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., at Tansa, was called, and in his examination by Mr. Joglekar stated that the accused was witness's clerk. His duties were to manage the correspondence under witness's dictation, and to prepare the pay-sheets from the rolls prepared by the time-keepers. He would not be responsible for the correctness of the time marked in the muster roll, but would be responsible for correcting any errors in the agreement of the time marked in the muster roll and pay sheets, as also the amounts of money paid and the number of labourers employed, and the tallying. He had no power to alter any figures from the muster sheets, from which it was his duty to prepare the pay-sheets. Witness took the money and paid it over to the accused on the presentation of the pay-sheet, which was signed by the accused. Witness was occasionally present when the labourers were paid. In witness's absence Almeida distributed pay, but always in the presence of the Superintendent of the tunnel, and the time-keeper for the time being, who were there to answer any question of doubt that might arise in cases of identification. Witness was present at Core in April. Payments were made at No. 2 tunnel at Core, at No. 3 near Wandra, No. 4 at Nevada, and No. 7 near Calling. Witness was not present at the payment at other places except Core. It was also accused's duty to prepare the bills for payment of articles supplied by the petty dealers. Mangesh Ramchander was the time-keeper at the main shaft at tunnel No. 2. Powit was time-keeper at No. 2, south end, and there was also a third man. Shafts A, B, C, E, F and G, were shafts at the southern extension of the main tunnel. No work was being done at D shaft. The bills shown bore witness's signature, and were prepared by accused, to whom the sums shown in them was made over to be paid to the contractor. Witness could not positively assert whether these amounts were paid by him. The errors, he believed, were subsequently corrected, the corrections being made by letter, but there were no defalcations in them, as far as he knew. The documents shown were the muster rolls prepared by the time-keepers for March. Mangesh prepared the muster roll for the main shaft, amounting to Rs. 1,415-1-0. The pay-sheet, also with the exception of the last three names, was written by Mangesh, who was assisting Almeida. Those names did not appear in the muster rolls, they were in a disguised hand. Witness was of opinion that it was done by accused. The amount alleged to have been paid to these three persons was Rs. 201-1-0. The word "Paid" opposite each name was in accused's writing. The word "Paid" on both the pay-sheets of A and B shafts were in accused's writing, as were also the office copies of those sheets. Accused had also written the word "Paid" in the pay-sheets for C and E and F and G shafts. With regard to the entries in the "drilling books" witness could not say who had written them up, but they had been prepared by the appointed time-keepers and handed in to the office for drilling work done. These with the muster rolls were the vouchers on which the pay sheets were prepared by the accused.

The accused said he would reserve cross-examination, as he said he was to be represented by counsel.

Mangesh Ramchander was next called and examined by Mr. Joglekar and stated he was in Colonel Beamont's service. He was employed in the month of March last in Core as storekeeper and time-keeper at the main shaft. He used to enter up the muster roll daily. The muster rolls produced were in his handwriting. All employes were entered in the muster roll and drilling book. In the latter book the amount of work done by each pair of drillers was entered. The muster roll was prepared from the pay abstract and drilling book. He prepared the pay-sheets of the men employed on the main shaft. The document (pay-sheet) was in witness's handwriting, except the last three lines. If any of his men bore the names mentioned in the last three lines, witness would have known them. He could not say in whose writing those entries were. He swore that the payments for March were made in April by Almeida. He did not remember who else was with him. After examining this drilling book he said the names of the people entered in the last three lines of the pay-sheet did not anywhere appear; he, therefore, said those men never worked for him.

Cross-examination reserved.

A. E. Powit was next called and stated he was in the employ of Col. Beaumont at Core, tunnel No. 2, south. He was a time-keeper at shafts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, and D shaft was completed in the month of March. He kept the muster roll and drill book of these shafts. All the drill books from H to M were in his writing. The names of all the drillers working on those shafts were entered in those books. He entered up the muster roll every day. All the portion written in ink was in his handwriting. The portion written in pencil was written by the accused. The names entered by witness at accused's dictation were not on the works to his knowledge. Almeida paid the money to the labourers according to the pay-sheets. Witness was discharged on the 1st April, and did not see the men being paid by Almeida.

Cross-examination reserved.

Ramchander Keroba, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., was next called, and swore that he prepared a statement which showed the over-charges in the drilling book. He also made a similar statement regarding the labourers as shown in the muster rolls.

Rama Dhondee was next called, and stated that he was employed on the Tansa Water Works in March last. He worked for four and a half days that month. He received no pay for that time. When he went for his pay the muccadam said he would get it in a day or two. He did not know for how many days he worked in February, but he got Rs. 14-8. He was paid for work done in Chaiter by Colonel Beaumont.

B. Rozario, a mechanical engineer, was next called and stated he was employed under Colonel Beaumont in March last. He was a superintendent of tunnel works in tunnel No. 2 up to G shaft. For most of the time he was employed Powit was time-keeper of all the shafts, except the main shaft. The time-keepers keep muster rolls and drill books. Almeida was a pay-master there. The time-keepers were in the habit of bringing pay-sheets to him and he used to sign them. The three names in pencil were not on the pay-sheet when he signed it, they had been added after he signed. On being questioned by the court, witness admitted that he could not say why he thought the three last lines on the document were not there when he signed it.

To the Court: Almeida was drawing Rs. 75 a month. He did not know that he was living a fast life. He did not know that Almeida had several females in his keeping. He was not very intimate with Almeida.

Cross-examination reserved.

The case was postponed till Tuesday, the 13th instant.

The Magistrate remarked that as the accused had been three months in jail, he would admit the accused to bail in a sum of Rs. 5,000. The accused said he could not produce that sum.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

RACQUET DOUBLE HANDICAP.

Capt Sir J W Jervis / Mr A B Sangster ...	beat	Mr J H Twiss .. / Mr C La Touche ..	
14-14 and 3-0		15-12	
The following ties will be played off to-day:—			
4 o'clock			
Mr H E Gell ..... / Mr H B Thurburn ..	—4 vs	Capt Quentin ..... / Capt Dunstervilie..	—3
5 o'clock			
Mr F J Rickards .. / Mr K M Stewart ...	—1 vs	Mr W T Buck..... / Hon A Y Bethell ..	+4
Capt Olivier ..... / Mr A H King	+5 vs	Mr R C Dyson..... / Mr W A Bankier ..	+2

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Jamasjee's cotton circular, dated, Hongkong, July 13, says:—In consequence of the favourable advices from here, very liberal supplies of the lower counts of yarn have arrived here during the past fortnight; and holders being disposed to sell freely, the expected tendency towards greater firmness in rates has disappeared. A good steady business has, however, been put through at previous rates. We have again to report a weaker and lower market for the higher counts owing to continued unfavourable advices from all the consuming districts, and to heavy arrivals from India. Rates have further receded from 25 cents to a dollar per bale, without leading to satisfactory business. Our market closes as under. A very small business has been done in No. 20s., confined only to a few suitable and favourite chops at a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale in rates. Quotations for the remaining No. 20s. must be taken as nominal, as these are unsaleable at present. In the beginning of the fortnight, the tone for No. 16s. was steady, and a fair business was being done at previous rates. But latterly there has been great eagerness on the part of holders to realize, causing a decline of from 50 cents to a dollar per bale in rates, which has induced the dealers to extend their purchases. Nowithstanding full supplies and a general inclination to realize speedily, the previous rates of Nos. 10s. and 12s. have been generally well maintained, owing to favourable and encouraging reports from the interior, and the volume of business has again been large. Nos. 6s. and 8s. are attracting more attention, and as supplies are rather short of the increased demand, the prices realized show an improvement of from 50 cents to a dollar on previous rates. No. 18s. has commanded full rates owing to very small receipts, but the position of No.14s., 22s., and 24s. remains unchanged. During the fortnight: arrival 11,182 bales, sales 9,617 bales; shipment to Coast Ports 217 bales; and unsold stock 18,955 bales; direct shipment for Japan 2,537 bales, and Shanghai 1,895 bales. Latest advices from the Coast Ports report a good steady business in medium threads of the lower counts at previous prices, the demand for the higher counts being very insignificant. The Shanghai and Japan markets have been overstocked, and only a limited business is reported at declining rates.

DHULIP SINGH AGAIN.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes a copy of Dhulip Singh's last production in the way of manifestoes, which have been placed at that paper's disposal by the editor of a native journal to whom, among others, it was addressed:—

Beloved fellow-countrymen,—It is with feelings of deep gratitude and sincere pride that we thank you for the offer of your lives to the sacred cause of freedom, of which we are the champion. But as you say that you have no money to give, it becomes necessary for us to explain how small a sacrifice is asked of you to enable us to enter India with a European army and deliver you from the accursed British *Raj*.

Beloved fellow-countrymen, you number in all India some 250,000,000 souls, and if each one of you would subscribe only one pice, during eight or nine months, the required sum would be raised, and surely this is within the means of all.

Believe not that this money is for our personal use.

Our personal necessities are provided for from our own slender resources, and you must bear in mind that all contributions will be receipted for with tokens by authorised agents, appointed by us conjointly with the Committee of Organisation, and that upon our return among you these tokens will be redeemed by us, with the addition of their annual interest of 50 per cent.

Sri Khalsa Ji! For you our cause is not only national, but also religious. You number about 8,000,000, in the Punjab, and we believe that to none of you will it be a great hardship to lay by, in the name of Sri Guru Govind Singh Ji, one anna each month during 8 months' time.

And above all things, do we desire that those who contribute should send on delegates to the Committee, to take part in its deliberations, and to superintend the expenditure of the funds which are subscribed for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

To our brother Princes also do we address an earnest warning.

Beware of England's perfidious designs! Reflect upon the bearing of that late speech, at London, of Sir Lepel Griffin! It is a threat for the future which must not be neglected; and, in our opinion, if a stop be not put soon to the nefarious policy advocated by this Englishman within thirty years from now not one among you will be still upon his throne." The system of peaceful annexation has already begun in the case of the Maharaja of Kashmir, and unless you all unite in an indignant protest against this outrageous attempt at spoilation, his sovereign rights and dignity, like yours, will soon be at an end, and notwithstanding the solemn promises to the contrary of Her Majesty the English Queen in her Proclamation of 1858.

The moment is fast approaching when you must choose between indepeudence and eternal slavery. The great Emperor of Russia has spoken words which show that the hour of conflict is nigh, in that conflict England must be arrayed against our friends, and it will be your own fault if those friends do not come to our assistance.

And in provision of the future we decree that from the date of this our present Royal Proclamation.—

1. Cow-killing is absolutely prohibited throughout all Hindustan, and as compensation to the Mahomedans, who have hitherto enjoyed this privilege, they will receive from the Hindus a pecuniary indemnity, which shall be paid upon our arrival in India.

2. The payment of all taxes to the British Government is forbidden: and the population is hereby commanded to refuse compliance with every order for their collection; all who disobey this decree will be properly punished later, and in the meantime should be put out of caste immediately by yourselves.

3. The public debt of India is hereby repudiated, and all Railway and Telegraph Lines are confiscated. But such natives as may have held stock in either of the above, for a period of at least three years, prior to the publication of this sovereign decree, shall be secured against all loss.

This exception applies to natives only, and only to those who, by their acts, shall have proved themselves to be genuine, practical patriots.

All debts upon which the interest exceeds 5 per cent. per annum are abolished, except where the lender can prove that he has contributed liberally to the success of our mission.

5. All persons imprisoned by the British authorities shall be released from confinement, and their places in jails shall be occupied by those who, having means at their disposal, have refused to subscribe to the fund for the liberation of their native country.

6. All persons who have suffered from the tyranny and injustice of the accursed British Government will be reinstated as far as practicable, upon their thrones and in their rights, after a scrupulous investigation of their grievances.

7. As soon after our return to India as circumstances will permit, a plebiscitum will be held in every province, not under the rule of any native prince, and the people called upon to select the Government of its choice. For example, Bengal will be permitted to try the virtues of a Republic.

8. All Hindus, Brahmins, Sikhs, Mahomedans, and Christians are invited to offer up prayers to God for our speedy triumph; and upon furnishing evidence that they have so done all shall be rewarded according to the well-known liberality of our ancestors, so soon as by the aid of the Almighty and the material support of Russia, we shall appear again among you as Conqueror.

As circumstances may oblige us to be scrupulously prudent, it may so happen that we may be prevented direct future communication with our beloved fellow-countrymen, who, in that case, are invited to attach to all proclamations issued by the Executive Committee the same importance as if they have our royal signature.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

TENT-PEGGING.

15 Starters.

1st Mr. Reddie, 18 points.
2nd Mr. Cobbold, 17 points.
3rd Mr. Steuart, 16 points.

JUMPING COMPETITION.

18 Entries.

Walers.	Arabs, Ponies.
1st Mrs. Ryrie.	1st Mr. Dick.
2nd Dr. Boyd.	2nd Mr. Cobbold.

DROPPING BALLS IN BUCKETS.

17 Entries.

1st Mr. Fairclough.
2nd Mr. Savile.

POSTILION RACE.

6 Entries.

1st Mr. Glazebrook.
2nd Mr. Barton.

SADDLE AND CHEROOT RACE.

12 Entries.

1st Mr. Steuart.
2nd Mr. Fawkes.

PRESENT OF DIAMONDS TO A PARAMOUR.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons resumed the hearing of a suit brought by one Leon Mosk, a foreigner, to recover from Dinshaw Nowrojee the sum of Rs. 4,000 for thirty-five diamonds purchased from him by the defendant. Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Rigoletta Schwartz, examined by Mr. Starling: I have known the plaintiff nearly a year and a half. His trade is to sell jewellery. I used to buy jewellery of him. I have known the defendant eight or nine months. He came to my house and asked me if I would rent to him the bungalow in the compound of the house for an office. He rented it from me at Rs. 30 per month. He was a contractor, he said, and wanted the bungalow for his business. He occupied the bungalow six or seven months. He came to see me every day. I paid defendant Rs. 1,000. I asked him for three months' rent, and as he had no money and wanted to pay some other men, he left with me Government paper for Rs. 1,200, asking me to change it for him. He said he did not want to change it elsewhere. He gave me the Government Paper, and I paid him Rs. 1,000 three or four days later. One day he promised to give me what I liked. He went away, and when he came again after some days, I reminded him of his promise; and he again said he would give me what I liked. I, therefore, sent for the diamond-merchant, the plaintiff. He came there on the 13th January. Defendant was not there, but came in five or six minutes. Plaintiff opened a bag, and put on the table two packets of jewellery and diamonds. Defendant asked me which of the things on the table I liked. I told him I like the diamonds. Defendant asked plaintiff the price of the diamonds, which weighed 35 carats. Plaintiff said the price would be about Rs. 5,000. Defendant wanted to buy half the quantity, but the plaintiff declined to sell a portion. They then left. Defendant came in the evening, but not the plaintiff. Next day they were both there. Defendant said he had got the diamonds valued, and returned them to plaintiff. The latter asked defendant to show him the man who had valued them at a low rate. They went out together. The next day they were again at the bungalow. There were also the writer Powell and Rozenthal. After the bargain was completed, I said to defendant, "As you have been good enough to give me all I wished, kindly give me a paper to show that you have given me the diamonds." The writer wrote a paper, and Powell and Mrs. Brooks, a lady who was with me, signed the paper as witnesses. I kept the diamonds. They were made up into jewellery, except nine. I have got them with me now. No Small Cause Court bailiff came to my place with an attachment. Somebody, I think a Marwaree and another man, came to me one day, and asked me where Mosk was living. There is no property of Mosk in my house. The two men came with a summons, and I told them Mosk lived in the Fort. I know Nensey Khyraj, my landlord.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

Before you lived in Arthur Road, you lived in Belassis Road?—Yes.

Did you live in Foras Road?—Yes.

Before you lived in Foras Road, did you live in Camateepoora?—No, not in Camateepoora, but in a house opposite the Byculla Post Office.

Did not Mosk live with you in the house opposite Byculla Post Office?—No.

Did he live with you in Foras Road?—No.

Did you not see him while you lived in Foras Road?—No.

Inspector Nolan was called into court.

Did not this Inspector come to your house opposite the Byculla Post Office?—No. I used to see him when I lived in Foras Road.

While you were living in these houses, you were a common prostitute?—Yes.

And you were registered as such under the C. D. Act?—Yes.

Inspector Nolan was the officer in charge of the Act. Did he not come to your house?—No. Inspector Ford used to come to my house.

Under what name did you know the plaintiff?—I knew him only under the name of Mosk.

Did he not borrow money for you under the name of Planskei?—No.

Did he and you borrow money jointly of a Marwaree?—No.

Did he ever tell you he went by the name of Planskei?—No.

Did not the two men who came to your house mention the name of Planskei?—No. They mentioned no name. They asked me "Where is the merchant who always comes to your house?"

Was not Mosk arrested in your house?—No.

Were no goods of Mosk ever attached in your house by a Small Cause Court bailiff?—No.

Did you not produce the money when Mosk's goods were attached in your house?—No.

Did you not produce the money and hand it to Mosk, and did not Mosk pay the money to the bailiff?—No.

Nusserwanjee Cowasjee, a bailiff, was called into court.

Did not this man attach property in your house?—He came and asked me where the merchant was.

Did the defendant come to your house for immoral purposes?—He ought to know.

And you too?—(Answer unintelligible.) Before he made the presents, I was not intimate with the defendant.

Besides the document of 16th January 1889, did you take a document from any of your other admirers who made you a present?—No.

Did you intend to have such a document executed when you sent for the stamp paper in the morning?—No. I did not intend.

Why did you send for the stamp paper?—I thought I might need it, because the defendant was going to give me a present.

You had got other presents, I suppose?—Yes.

Why did you not send for stamp paper then?—They were small presents such as ring, bracelets, &c.

You have got many presents of rings and bracelets?—Yes.

Now, did not Mosk buy you the paper, and not Powell?—No.

Is drink supplied to your admirers in your establishment?—No, never.

Is not liquor drunk in your house?—No liquor is drunk by any one in my house. Sometimes, if anybody wanted liquor, I send for it.

Did not the defendant drink in your house?—No. He never took anything beyond soda and coffee. (Laughter.)

Was he not drunk when he signed the document?—No.

Did he use to take his meals with you?—Yes. Before and after the present of diamonds.

Did Mosk use to take his meals with you?—No, never.

Did you employ Powell to teach you English?—Yes.

Mrs. Brooks lives in your house?—Yes.

Does she pay any of the rent?—No.

Who introduced her to you?—She came herself from the hotel.

Was it not Mosk who introduced her to you?—No.

Is there another lady living with you?—Yes.

What is her name?—Ganer.

Did not Mosk beat you in August last?—No.

Did not you and Powell go to the office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi in connection with Mosk's ill-treatment of you?—No.

Did you not stop in the Apollo Hotel in August last for five days in consequence of Mosk's ill-treatment of you?—No.

Did you not go and live in some hotel in consequence of his ill-treatment?—No.

Mosk, you said, came from Brazil. Did you remit him any money to Brazil through the French Bank?—Not to him, but to my relations in Brazil.

What nationality are you?—I am a Hungarian.

What is the nationality of Mosk?—I don't know.

Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, a bailiff, was called into court.

Did this man come to your house and arrest Mosk there?—He has never been to my house.

Witness produced some of her jewellery.

Have you got other jewellery besides this?—I have got some other jewellery, but no other diamonds besides these.

You have been in Bombay about eight years?—About six years.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine: Defendant wanted to make me a large present, and I thought it better to take a writing on stamp paper rather than on plain paper. I had an account formerly with the French Bank; now I have with the Bombay Bank. When I first came to Bombay I was in poor circumstances, and might have borrowed money of Marwarees. But for the last three or four years I had no need of money from Marwarees.

Mr. Inverarity: Is it not the fact that defendant gave you the promissory note, because he had no money to pay you your charges? And did he not take the note back on paying you your charges?—No, no.

To Mr. Jardine: I actually paid Rs. 1,000 in cash to the defendant for the promissory note.

Amelia Brooks, examined by Mr. Jardine: I am an Austrian and live with the last witness at Tardeo, Arthur Road. I have lived with her a year and a few months. I have known Mosk about a year as a jeweller, a jewel merchant. He was as such in the habit of coming to our house. During the last year I bought jewellery from him. I know the defendant. Last Christmas time I was living with Rigoletta, with whom I had a conversation about a present to her from defendant. On a subsequent occasion, about 11 a.m., I heard a conversation between plaintiff and defendant about a present of diamonds. I remember the fact of defendant signing the promissory note for Rs. 4,000, I attested the defendant's signature on that occasion. Plaintiff counted and weighed the diamonds and handed them to defendant. He handed them to Rigoletta, who wanted a writing from him. She at the same time delivered to him Government paper. Defendant was not drunk at the time. He never drank any intoxicating liquor during the eight or nine months I have known him. Defendant remained a short time after signing the promissory note, and went away.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: Defendant used to come to the house every evening after the present. He used to come before. Plaintiff did not use to come to the house every day. He came once or twice a month. He used to come very seldom. I first came to Bombay about a year and a half ago. I have always lived with Miss Schwartz Rigoletta. I don't know the name of the person who introduced me to Miss Schwartz. I was with her five months in the house, opposite the late Byculla Hotel. I did not see Mosk there. My real name is not Brooks. I don't know the reason of the writing of defendant's signature to the promissory note being shaky. Strangers who come to the house are asked to drink, but we don't keep liquor in the house.

Did Mosk bring the paper to the house?—Mosk wanted to go alone for the paper, but the writer went with him.

Which paper was it?—It was the promissory note.

Who went for the stamp paper?—The writer, and Mosk went with him.

And did Mosk and the writer hand the paper to Miss Schwartz?—No, the writer handed it to Miss Schwartz while Mosk was away. Mosk went for his own paper. Both returned together. Mosk had his own paper and the writer had his.

Lefrand Rozenthal, examined by Mr. Starling: I am a Bulgarian, and keep a shop in Medows Street. I have been in Bombay nearly three years. I know the plaintiff. I first knew him in Egypt. I know Rigoletta Schwartz and Mrs. Brooks. I have done work for them. I know the defendant. I saw the promissory note executed by him. Mosk and the writer went out together, and returned in about half an hour with the stamp paper. Plaintiff took the promissory note and went away. The diamonds were handed to the defendant. The diamonds were placed on the table upstairs. Defendant asked me about a flaw in one of the diamonds, and I said it was a slight flaw. Defendant took up the paper and was reading it to himself. He was not intoxicated. I knew Mosk only as a jeweller. I had seen him in possession of jewellery and precious stones.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: I occupy a room in Military Square, where I work and sleep. I have known Mosk in Bombay a little more than two years. He often used to go up-country.

Is your business with ladies like Miss Schwartz and Mrs. Brooks?—I have business with everybody.

What is the number of your room?—The number of my room is 16, Military Square. The plaintiff used to live there, and occupied a separate room near my own. He was living with me when the promissory note was signed and when the plaint was presented. Plaintiff did not tell me he was going to deliver di

Detective Branch, knew Rigoletta and Mosk. Witness knew Rogoletta's house in Cammateepoora. He knew Mosk for the last four years as merely a pimp. Rigoletta moved from Cammateepoora to Foras Road, and witness used to see plaintiff in her house. These men had a club-house in Bapty Road, and witness had seen plaintiff there on several occasions. Witness was preparing, about five or six months ago, a report to be sent to Government regarding foreign pimps in Bombay. Mosk at that time absconded from Bombay to escape being included in the report. Witness was at one period making enquiries regarding a deserter and expected to get information regarding him from the plaintiff. He, therefore, went to Rigoletta's house on four or five occasions to see plaintiff, and found him in night suits. Witness saw plaintiff twice in Rigoletta's house at Tardeo. Witness drew up about March last his report to Government regarding foreign pimps. Plaintiff's name was not included in the report, because he had absconded to Poona. On one or two occasions witness saw plaintiff taking his breakfast in the bungalow at Tardeo.

Framjee Cooverjee, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he kept a liquor shop in Foras Road. The upper portion of the house was let to Rigoletta and the plaintiff about four years ago. Rigoletta paid the rent for the first month and Mosk paid rent for the second month. For a year and a quarter they lived in a house opposite to witness's, and he knew them during that period.

At this stage, the court adjourned until to-day.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 30th July 1889 are published for general information :—

Karachi.—Rain Karachi 1 cent, Manora 12 cents; average of four stations 6½ cents. River Kotri on 29th 19 feet 5 inches against 16 feet on corresponding date last year. Transplantation of kharif commenced. Cattle in Kotri and Jerruck suffering from want of fodder, in Karachi improving a little. Locusts in four talukas, no damage; some damage in Jerruck and Shahbandar divisions from river floods. Slight shock of earthquake on 19th at Bubak and Arazi, direction north to south.

Shikarpur.—Inundation and season favourable. Mitho floods, spreading and destroying cultivation, have reached Nasirabad Taluka; floods in Rohri division falling, upwards of 20,000 acres of cultivation destroyed. Sowing and transplantation general; standing crops flourishing. Cattle healthy.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation in progress; crops damaged by breaches in two canals in Kandiaro. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Want of fodder felt throughout the district. Young crops damaged by locusts in Shahdadpur.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif sowings continue. Flood from Larkhana division entered Shahdadpur Taluka. Want of water in Talukas Jacobabad, Thul, and Shahdadpur on Begari and Sukkur Canals.

Ahmedabad.—A little rain throughout the district; maximum 1 inch 22 cents at Viramgam and minimum 29 cents at Gogha. There is now a break. Cotton sowing progressing. Young bajri crop doing well. More rain required for transplantation of rice.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 94 cents during week. Crops good.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; minimum at Matar 30 cents, maximum at Thasra 2 inches 37 cents; Kaira 1 inch 1 cent; total at Kaira 29 inches 70 cents. Sowing continues. Young crops in some places in Kapadvanj Taluka are still being damaged by caterpillars. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—Slight rain throughout the district; maximum 98 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 34 cents at Amod. Sowing in progress in Anklesvar, Hansot, and Vagra Talukas. Standing crops and cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Slight rain throughout the district; maximum Jalalpor 1 inch 77 cents, minimum Chorasi 46 cents; total maximum Pardi 51 inches 86 cents, minimum Mandvi 23 inches 76 cents. Kharif sowing in progress in all Talukas. Rice transplantation completed in Bardoli, and in progress in other Talukas except Olpad, where it is retarded. Standing crops in Chikhli, Bardoli, and Mandvi good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—Rain more or less in all parts of the district; maximum 4 inches 71 cents in Navapur, minimum 4 cents in Dhulia. Kharif crops healthy in the eastern part of the district and middling in Nandurbar, Pimpalner, and Sindkheda, where the rainfall is not yet sufficient. State of agricultural stock not yet improved. Average prices of food-grains as before.

Nasik.—Rain 43 cents, total 6 inches 5 cents; maximum 3 inches 64 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 4 cents at Malegaon; more rain wanted. Sowing retarded in three Talukas owing to the want of sufficient rainfall; in the rest of the Talukas it is in full progress. Condition of cattle not improved. Scarcity of fodder is still felt. Prices rising in Sinnar.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Rain every day, except on 25th and 28th; total of week 41 cents; total to date 51 inches 1 cent, being 5 inches 59 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 24th and 25th, 3° warm from 26th to 28th and 30th, and 1° warm on 29th. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind from north-east from 26th to 29th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain 1 inch 54 cents, total 69 inches 51 cents. Transplanting of rice in progress. State of young plants good. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 29th July 1889.)—Rain 78 cents, total 67 inches 7 cents. Agricultural stock healthy. Crops good; transplantation completed.

Ratnagiri.—Favourable break in the weather. Light showers throughout the district; rain maximum 7 inches and 70 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 2 inches and 8 cents at Devgad. Crops promising.

Poona.—Drizzling rain throughout the district; maximum 1 inch and 63 cents in Peta Mulshi and minimum 6 cents in Purandhar Taluka; more wanted. Sowing of kharif in progress; rice and nagli plants doing well; crops withering in petha Ambegaon for want of rain. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in four talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Rain maximum Jamkhed 2 inches 11 cents, minimum Nevasa 2 cents; more urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing in progress in parts, retarded in others for want of rain. Standing crops generally healthy, except at Nevasa, where they are suffering for want of rain. Fodder and drinking water scarce in parts. Agricultural stock fair.

Sholapur.—Rain maximum Madha 1 inch 31 cents, minimum Pandharpur 24 cents. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Turmeric and sugarcane plants in Barsi Taluka doing well; the state of crops in almost all the Talukas improved by the recent rain; sugarcane and hundi crops in Malsiras in good condition; sowing of chillies, maize, and rala in progress; land being prepared for rabi crops. Weather cloudy. Average prices of food-grains as before.

Satara.—Rain Satara 88 cents, total 16 inches 20 cents; in Talukas, maximum 2 inches 57 cents in Patan. No rain in Koregaon and Khatav. More rain wanted in eastern talukas. Sowing of kharif in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum Sindgi 1 inch 22 cents, minimum Muddebihal 5 cents. Sowing operations continue in places. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 82 cents, total 26 inches 89 cents; more rain still required for kharif sowings to east and north-east. Rice and other crops generally promise well. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain partial and deficient, especially in the east of the district, where early sowing is retarded; fall for week 36 cents, total 10 inches 87 cents. State of kharif crops middling. Fodder scarce in three Talukas and drinking water in the Nargund Petha and in the town of Dharwar.

Kanara.—Rain throughout district; Karwar 6 inches 18 cents. Rice plants healthy. Weeding and transplanting continue.

Rajkot.—Rain 20 cents, total 18 inches 61 cents. Sowing of kharif crops continues. Crops being damaged by caterpillars in villages under Gidad. Agricultural stock improving.

Wadhwan.—Rain 63 cents, total 14 inches 53 cents; general throughout Prant. Sowing of jowari, bajri, and cotton in progress.

Baroda.—92 cents rain during week, total 23 inches 36 cents. Transplantation of rice and weeding going on. Young plants thriving. Agricultural stock good.

General Remarks.—Rain during week general. Total fall insufficient for sowing in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Ahmedabad. Young crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Poona and Ahmednagar, and damaged by floods in parts of Karachi and Shikarpur, by locusts and breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad, and by caterpillars in parts of Kaira and Kathiawar. Standing crops otherwise good, except in Dharwar and three Talukas of Khandesh, where they are middling. Sowing and transplantation progressing generally. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Water scarce in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Prices rising in one Taluka of Nasik.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for District use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE MUNICIPAL SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

There is nothing new to record in regard to the Municipal sweepers' strike. No more wicked jadoos have been frightening the men with fearful visions they have seen in their pretended trances, or predicting an awful end to the Municipal Corporation. A few disconsolate-looking individuals picniced on the Maidan yesterday again; but a large number of the men who had held out the day before came like cowed dogs begging to be taken back. Some were; but others who, it was considered, might cause more trouble in the future were promptly turned off, some of the vacancies being filled by a number of new men who were brought to the city last evening. The ring-leaders are being gradually hunted down and arrested.

DARING NIGHT ROBBERIES.

Two cases of theft by housebreaking are reported as having occurred between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and although the thief or thieves have not yet been caught, the mode of gaining an entrance to the houses in each case point to the same person or persons as having committed both burglaries. One is rather a strange one, and daring, too, in its character, the curious part of it lying in the fact that only one neck ornament was stolen, and that from off the neck of a sleeper, when many other articles more easily got at were within reach. It was by boring a hole in the wall that entrance was gained to the house of Shewram Dousett, goldsmith, Naigaum. The necklace, which was valued at Rs. 150, was stolen from the neck of a young girl while she was sleeping. A shop at Purbadavie Road, occupied by Chunilal Gungaram, was broken into in the same way. Thence the thief made off with a more bulky spoil, although of a much less value. A lot of wearing apparel, brass vessels, and a quantity of grain, valued altogether at Rs. 25 were found missing in the morning.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Major Arnott is gazetted honorary Surgeon of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Surgeon-Major D. R. Ross, M.D., I.M.S., has been granted an extension of leave for six months.

Lieutenant C. A. Brown, Wing Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year.

Captain Wray and Lieutenant J. G. Westropp respectively delivered and received over charge of the office of second-in-command, Kolhapur Infantry, on the 11th instant, and Major C. W. H. Sealy and Captain Wray respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur.

HIGH COURT.—August 2.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

625—Jefferson, B, D and K—Jamnabai vs Khimji, Vulubhdas and others—M, D and J; K M; and L, S, F and N. Part heard

629—Tyebji and D—Khimchund Eshwardas vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

630—H Bicknell—Nanabhoy Wishwanath and another vs Jadawji Camulsey and another—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

122-88—Thakurdas, C and D—Meerally Soomar vs. Mahomedkhan, Rowji Tyabji and D Part heard.

205-87—Chalk W. and S—Mangaldas Tapidas vs. Khoja Goolumhoosen Vazir—Wadia and G. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

At 12 o'clock.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

251-89—Roughton and B—L Mosk vs Dinshaw Nowrojee Bhedwar—Ardesir, H and D. Part heard.

186-89—Pestonjee and R—Joosub Janmahomed and others vs. Sullemanji Ebrahimji—Tyabji and D

232-88—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Mahomedally vs Mahomedbhoy Balloo and others—Little, S F and N

532-88—Tyabji and D—Khoombar Nathoo Daya and others vs Valibai and others—Little, S F and N.

392-88—Mansuklal, D and J—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Hajiani Rahimtai and others—Little, S F and N.

533-87—Payne, G and S—Vulubdas Damodher vs. Gordhundas Damodher and others—Jefferson, B and D and K, T and R, and L S F and N

316-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Thacker Vussonji Munji and another vs Gordhundas Damodhur and others—Little, S F and N, P G and S and R and B.

317-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Thacker Vussonji Munji and others vs Canji Purbut and others—Payne, G and S, and R and B

237-87—Mansuklal, D and J—Ruttonsey Lilladhur and others vs Vulubdas Gordhundas and others—Little, S F and N.

554-88—Crawford and B—Cursondas Govindji vs Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another—Mulji B B, and L S F and N.

34-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghowjee vs Dayabhai Cullianjee and another—Little, S F and N.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 1st Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	1	7	33	...	58
Suez	1	7	6	1	23

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 1st Aug. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	56	...	5
„ Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
„ Madras	...	42	...	1

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 29th July :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	45 42	Baroda	19 64
Panjoo	55 76	Mehmadabad	19 46
Vaiturna	64 17	Ahmedabad	15 61
Palghur	64 96	Viramgam	22 5
Gholvad	45 39	Wadhwan	15 62
Damaun	52 88	Dabhoi	24 10
Bulsar	35 46	Sevalia	20 28
Navsari	35 84	Godhra	20 90
Surat	27 19	Kharaghola	9 10
Broach	17 34	Kim	26 86

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Friday, August 2.

8-30 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(August 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Elephant Point, Penang cable interrupted.

Section Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted; Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Cable San Juan del Sur to Panama interrupted; this interrupts communication with all places in South America via the Galveston route.

The following obituary notice appears in a Dublin paper :—"On the 22nd ultimo, at Carrick-on-Shannon, on its return from Boyle, whither it had gone for change of air, the 8th Battalion, Rifle Brigade (Leitrim Militia), after a lengthened illness. Friends will please accept this, the only notice. The War Office gave and the War Office hath taken away."

THE FORTH-BRIDGE.

The bridge over the Firth of Forth, to which the Sukkur Bridge has been compared, is thus described by a Scotch correspondent to the *Daily News* :—

There have been many claimants for the title of "The Eighth Wonder of the World," but it may be doubted if any work ever had a right to it equal to that of the Great Bridge which is now nearing its completion on the Firth of Forth at Queensferry. When the Shah, who is to visit it, comes here and sees this giant structure, he will naturally exclaim "Mashallah!" or "Allah Akbar!" but he ought in this case to say "Sir John Fowler Akbar," for he is the great engineer who has along, with Mr. Benjamin Baker, created this marvel among the engineering works of our time. The American engineers were here the other day, and they all frankly acknowledged that this work was not only unique of its kind, but that it "licked all creation" in the matter of bridges. I doubt if any one coming to Queensferry, if they had to guess the height, or any of the dimensions of this structure, would venture to risk such numbers of feet as it really has in its proportions. This is generally the case with structures of great magnitude. It takes time to realise size, which ultimately reaches the mind by comparison. On coming here the other day I noticed what seemed to be a small man-of-war lying in the Firth near the bridge, but she seemed no bigger than a penny boat on the Thames. My surprise was great on learning that it was H. M. S. Devastation; and I began to understand how this powerful ironclad was dwarfed into littleness by the towering mass of ironwork above her. By taking a stroll along the shore we get another impression of magnitude. As we leave Queensferry behind, the house, from the laws of perspective, become small, but the three great cantilevers do not seem to diminish in the least. If you walk far enough so that Queensferry has entirely disappeared, you find the vast masses of iron apparently standing up in the sky as high as ever. St. Paul's dome, as well as St. Peter's in Rome, are also good instances of this mode of testing great altitude. You have to see St. Paul's from Hampstead Heath to get a proper idea of its height above the roofs of the London houses. The Eiffel Tower is at present enjoying a distinguished celebrity from its great height, and the mass of work it represents; hence a very slight comparison with it may convey some idea of the Forth Bridge. One of the cantilevers here with its connecting girders, if these were set up lengthways on end they would be very nearly the same height as the Paris tower; with this difference, that the cantilevers has twice the amount of metal in it that the other has. This last detail also implies twice the amount of labour in the construction. Now, there are three cantilevers in the Forth Bridge. If these were all added together with the girders, and put up on end, the whole would be three times higher than the Eiffel Tower. This is still far from conveying the full difference between the two structures, either as to size, strength, or quality of workmanship. The following figures will give some idea on these heads :—The Eiffel Tower contains only 7,500 tons of iron, while the Forth Bridge, when finished, will have absorbed over 50,000 tons of the finest steel that could be procured. These figures speak for themselves, and the difference in the metal tells its own tale. The Forth Bridge was begun in 1883, and will have taken about seven years to complete, while the tower in Paris was run up in about as many months. It will be seen from this that the one is a mere mushroom in comparison to the giant growth of the other.

The bridge proper is just over a mile in length, but there are viaducts on each end connecting it with the high ground, and these together add half a mile more to the length of the work. The bridge is about two miles long, but it has not the height nor the vast proportions of this at Queensferry. This one had to give height, so that the largest vessels could pass under, and the space below the span for this purpose is 150 feet. To attain this height, and yet to have the necessary strength, the cantilevers tower high above, and they required an elevation as high as St. Paul's. Let any one take the map of London and measure a mile along one of the main thoroughfares, and he will begin to realise the space bridge over by the three great cantilevers. There are two wide spans, and two half spans. The large spans are each 1,710 feet wide, this being about the distance along Regent-street from the Oxford-circus to the beginning of the Quadrant. It is the throwing of a connection, it might be called an arch, but, although the shape justifies the term, the principle of construction does not—across this extended space that constitutes the mark of distinction in the engineering work. The tubular bridge at the Menai Straits, which was the wonder of its day, does not reach over much more than a fourth of the distance we have here covered between the supports. The word "cantilever" is a technical term, meaning a particular kind of bracket, and the arch form is here produced by means of two gigantic brackets which stretch out to what would be the key-stone of the arch. These brackets do not meet a space of 350 feet is left between, but they are sufficiently strong to support girders, by means of which the two ends will be connected and the roadway carried along. The cantilevers are now all but finished. They stand and seem to be stretching out their arms on both sides, as if wishing to shake hands with each other; and the 350 feet of space which is yet left between seems very small. The girders for this are being prepared in the work-shops, and it is expected that they will be very rapidly added to the work, and that the whole bridge will be finished by October.

I have had the satisfaction of ascending to the summit of the central cantilever with Mr. Cooper, the chief resident engineer. We went up in a lift, but the lift in this case is not the least like those in London hotels. There is no enclosed shaft, and you feel as if you were in a balloon. The cage is pulled up by an iron rope, which seemed like a thread in the air as I looked upwards and traced it to the top, a distance of 360 feet, which we were about to mount up to. By means of those lifts the men are taken up and down to their work, so there are a number of them at various parts of the bridge. From the summit we could look perpendicularly down to the water below, where we had a perfect bird's-eye view of everything. The Devastation looked a very small affair, and the officer of the watch appeared only as a dark speck as he paced up and down the deck. We had a fine view up and down the firth. Towards the west we had a glimpse of Linlithgow Palace; and Dunfermline, where the King sat drinking the "blud-red wine," appeared to be not far distant. Looking down the firth, Granton and Leith could be seen, but Edinburgh is hid by the high grounds of Dalmeny, Lord Rosebery's residence—the top of Arthur's Seat only being visible. At another part of the bridge I saw the rivetting machine at work. This is worked by hydraulic power, and it finishes off a rivet in a few seconds, without the usual deafening sound of the hammering, which is required by the ordinary process. The greater part of the rivetting here has been done by this machine. At another place I was shown where a man lately fell a distance of one hundred and fifty feet—from the level of what will be the roadway, to a platform on the level of the piers—a fearful looking distance it appeared as I looked down at the very spot; death was, of course, instantaneous. Such a work as this has cost a good deal of life, for the men get careless, and they are not all wearers of the blue ribbon—the man just mentioned might have been living yet if he had worn that talisman—the number of accidents have been rather exaggerated by public rumour, but I understand that they have not been more numerous than might be expected. I saw one of the hospitals, where everything was in readiness in case of an accident. The extent of the work makes it necessary to have a number of hospitals, and I understand that there is at general one on the south-side, where the great work-shops are.

ATHLETIC NOTES HERE AND THERE.

Mr. Thomas Charles Pullinger, the well-known bicycle rider, of 16 High-street, Lewisham, says :—"I have found St. Jacob's Oil has done my leg a power of good. I shall continue to recommend your valuable embrocation to my fellow cyclists, as I consider it a splendid article for rubbing down with while training."

Mr. G. Smith (of Handsworth Friary Football Club), 18 Carlyle-road, Handsworth, Birmingham, says :—"Not long ago I received a severe sprain in my ankle, which wholly disabled me from walking. I used St. Jacob's Oil regularly for one week to the ankle, by which time the swelling and pain had wholly disappeared, and I was able to walk. I have therefore no hesitation in recommending your Oil to football-players, as well as all persons suffering from pain."

Athletes everywhere are vieing with each other in their testimony as to the wonderful efficacy of a new discovery. Edward Hanlan, ex-champion oarsman of the world; G. E. B. Timewell, who rode from Sydney to Rochampton (1,300 miles) on a bicycle; John Rolfe, champion bicyclist of Australia; and John C. Copland, who rode from Sydney to Melbourne and back (1,200 miles) on a tricycle—all say that the remedy in question, St. Jacob's Oil, is invaluable in training, and will cure strains of the muscles, stiffness, and rheumatism.

It is understood that a further despatch has been received from the India Office urging an early settlement of the reduction of the Simla allowances.

MOORISH HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* says :—The Moslem women are not such complete slaves to their husbands as is generally supposed. A Moorish officer we took to Jeddah from Tangier had his wife with him. She was his only wife, and, though only eighteen years of age, had been married to him five years, and had had three children, one of whom was dead, and the other two alive and left behind at their home in Fez, whence they came. He had twice before performed the pilgrimage to Mecca, and each time had been accompanied by his young wife. This time they were taking her mother with them; and, indeed, the thoughtful and considerate way in which he treated them occasioned me a good deal of surprise. This bigoted Mussulman—looked upon by his European brethren as a jealous tyrant of women, as one utterly incapable of appreciating their higher qualities, and merely using them as means wherewith to gratify his coarse passions—could certainly have shamed many of them in this matter. The ship was lying in the bay about a mile from the city of Tangier; the sea was running pretty high, and long before they came alongside, both ladies were very sick. Gently he lifted them on board, and laid them down in a quiet corner, whilst he rushed about to seek the best place on deck whereon to fix his tent. Then he tore open his packages, and drew out from them carpets and pillows and curtains, and in a short while a well-fitted tent was ready, and into it he carried the two women, and laid them down and made them comfortable. There they lay till the next day, as much like two bundles of clothes as anything else, for even their faces and hands were invisible, and I really believe they did not move once, although in a few hours, as soon as we had got through the Straits and entered the Mediterranean, the sea became perfectly calm, and a great deal of their indisposition must have been of that inexplicable nature which would have tried the patience of many a Christian husband considerably. But he busied himself about and lit a fire, and presently turned out a nice little dinner, and didn't lose his temper a bit because they would have none of it, but only gazed sorrowfully at the provisions that were to be wasted. Then he made them some tea, and then some coffee, and left nothing untried in the whole category of things to make them comfortable, patiently sitting there fanning them, or anon starting up to get them some water or any other thing they might want. When the next morning the ladies had been induced to look over the side of the ship, and had convinced themselves that the sea was as calm as it possibly could be, and that therefore they could not any longer be sick, then did they bestir themselves, and do their proper work in attending to the house and doing the cooking. They took great pride in making the tent look clean and neat, and altogether they seemed a very happy couple. These pilgrims scramble on board with great agility, and with no regard whatever for dignity or decency. A ladder, of course, is always welcome; but if one is not handy, they are quite capable of swarming up ropes, or climbing up the sides. If the women are unable to help themselves, they are handed up like any other bundles. For an hour or two after the decks give one the idea of a pandemonium of yelling demons. Everybody seems to be fighting with everybody else; screams of distress, yells of furious anger, threats and prayers, curses and blessings, succeeded each other in bewildering and ludicrous confusion. The gesticulation is startling. Arabs certainly excel Frenchmen in this accomplishment. The disturbance, whilst it lasts, is something awful, and is produced by the search after an identification of baggage, and selection of sites for erecting tents or spreading carpets. Women are no less forward in this business than they are in any other, even amongst us. One fat old negress we took up at Tangier came on board, and instantly took a fancy to a part of the deck which three grave long-bearded Moors had possession of the night before. Furiously she ordered them away, and as at first they seemed too much lost in astonishment to comply with her modest request she proceeded to give them a practical demonstration of her meaning by preparing to pull up the carpets on which they were sitting. On this they started up, and not only let her take the best spot for herself and her husband who stood by looking on in a half-frightened manner, but also served her submissively in bringing up her boxes and massing them around her whilst she squated on her haunches and treated them to her views of things in general.

THE FORTHCOMING NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The week the mail left was one of the busiest ever known in the Royal English Dockyards. Within it all those ships of war which, not being already in commission, are intended to be present at the German Emperor's inspection of the Fleet on August 3, and to afterwards take part in the Naval Manœuvres, will be commissioned. A few torpedo boats and small craft will, it is true, not hoist the pennant until after the 18th inst., but practically the entire work of mobilisation will be carried out during the next seven days. For many months past every blue jacket has been informed as to the ship in which he is to serve this summer, and has, in fact, been told off to his station in that ship; and commanding officers have also received private intimation of the vessels in which they are to hoist their pennants. So far, therefore, as seamen and captains are concerned, there should be little friction, and no hurry or confusion whatever. With the lieutenants the case is different. Until almost the last moment the Admiralty, for some reason difficult to fathom, keeps them in the dark as to their destination, and for them the mobilisation is fraught with a great deal of bustle and inconvenience. The mobilisation commences today with the commissioning at Chatham of the new barbette ironclad Rodney, 10,000 tons, 11,160 horse power, and the first-class armoured cruiser Warspite, 8,460 tons, 10,000-horse power. It is found necessary to commission these vessels thus early, as, on account of their great draught of water, they can only pass down the Medway in safety during spring tides. The Rodney draws 26ft. 9in., and the Warspite 24ft. 10in. of water. To the Rodney Captain Arthur K. Wilson, V.C., C.B., is appointed. This gallant officer, who is in his forty-eighth year, served in the Black Sea during the Russian War, and afterwards in China. At the bombardment of Alexandria he was captain of the Hecla, torpedo depot-ship. Subsequently, at the battle of El Teb, he won his Victoria Cross by advancing alone through a gap in the British square to meet five or six of the enemy, whom he withstood with his sword until he had broken it, and then with his fists. In further recognition of this act of bravery, the officers of the torpedo schoolship Vernon presented Captain Wilson with a sword. He has been Assistant-Director of Torpedoes at the Admiralty, and, in addition to his V.C. and C.B., he wears the Crimean and Turkish medals with Sebastopol clasp, the China medal with Taku and Canton clasp, the Egyptian medal with the Alexandria, Suakim, and El Teb clasps, the Khedive's bronze star, and the Medjidie of the third class. Captain Wilson's officers are—Commander Charles A. Forlong; Lieutenants Charles E. Gladstone, Thomas B. S. Adair, Dayrell Davies, John J. Graham, Francis Bowden Smith, and Lord Francis G. G. Osborne; Staff-Commander Henry S. Penn; Chaplain and Naval Instructor the Rev. John Brabazon; Sub-Lieutenant Francis M. Leake; Fleet-Surgeon Edward W. Doyle; Fleet-Paymaster Charles W. Cole; Fleet-Engineer W. J. Hancock; Surgeon George Wilson; Assistant-Paymaster Arthur W. Morrell; Engineers Alfred Hart and Lewis E. Thurnwood, Assistant-Engineers Robert S. Jennings and Frederick C. Davies; Carpenter Martin H. Rickard; and Gunner Thomas Kirby. The Rodney's complement is 500 officers and men. To the Warspite, Captain Harry H. Rawson, C.B., is appointed. He is in his forty-sixth year, and has served in China, Cyprus, and Egypt. He wears the China medal with Taku (1858 and 1860) and Pekin clasps, Egyptian medal, Khedive's bronze star, Osmanieh of 3rd Class, the Royal Humane Society's medal, and the 3rd Class Civic Cross of Belgium. The two last were for rescuing two women who were capsized in a boat at Antwerp. Captain Rawson also gallantly jumped overboard in the Shanghai River in 1861 and saved the life of a Royal Marine. From 1875 to 1877 he was flag-captain in the Mediterranean. Captain Rawson's officers are: Commander W. Dos V. Hamilton; Lieutenants Robert H. Stewart, Joseph Houner, Walter Carey, Herbert L. Messum, and Hon. Robert F. Boyle; Staff-commander Clifford Bawden; Chaplain the Rev. William C. Boucher; Sub-lieutenant Compton C. Domville; Fleet-surgeon William Graham; Fleet-paymaster William H. Bowen; Fleet-engineer John R. Harvey; Surgeon John C. Fergusson; Assistant-paymaster Howard Cleveland; Engineers John W. Agnew and Joseph H. Pill; Assistant-engineers Percy D. Martell and William P. Edwards; Gunner John Swanson; and Carpenter William West-lake. The Warspite's complement is 514 officers and men.

There is quite a crusade against that almost harmless Indian fruit called papiya in the Lower Provinces, owing to the report that Dr. Smith at Kurseong contracted his fatal attack of cholera by eating some of that fruit in an over-ripe state. In Calcutta the fruit is largely boycotted. At the same time, remarks the Lahore paper, papiyaphobists should note that some chemists at Benares have prepared an effective medicine for mild intestinal complaints from the juice of the papiya fruit.

RUSSIAN IDEAS ABOUT KASHMIR.

The London correspondent of the *Novoye Vremya* writes :—

English writers and statesmen are constantly holding forth about the stability of English rule in India, whilst English military authorities, looking to the chances of a war with Russia, maintain that it is essential to adopt timely and most serious measures for the suppression of the disturbances which would in such a case most probably break out. Which of these classes then is right? It would seem to us that those who do not pin their faith on the present outward appearance of quiet have more grounds for their belief. As Kaye, the Indian historian, tells us, just before the very outburst of the Mutiny of 1857 the appearance of perfect calm throughout Hindustan was complete: it then seemed as though the people were thoroughly happy and contented, so that the tempest which suddenly burst forth was completely unexpected. Now too the same people appear to be satisfied with their present lot, and yet a closer study of the position of affairs in India cannot fail to detect disturbing symptoms. The success of the National Congress agitation, the hostility of the Native Press towards everything that is English, the refusal of the Indian Government to accept money offered by the Rajas for the fortifying of the N.-W. Frontier—a subject which has often produced a want of accord between the said Rajas and the English political officers accredited to them: these are all facts which refute the optimist view of affairs in India generally.

Amongst the feudatory States of England in India Kashmir has of late years been considered the most loyal, for English influence here has been regarded as boundless. And yet an unexpected occurrence has completely revealed how mistaken such an idea has been. Lachman Das, the Minister who was relieved of his office, handed to the British Resident, Colonel Nisbet, letters which undoubtedly proved that the Maharaja of Kashmir was ready to poison the former Resident, Mr. Plowden, and that he had for many years past been conducting intrigues against England. When, too, these letters were shown to the Maharaja he did not deny the accusations made against him, but rather according to the statements of the English Press, he himself suggested that he should be deprived of his throne. It has indeed been asserted in the English Parliament that to the entire incident the English Government does not attach any importance: but we, of course, cannot believe this declaration, for it only signifies that just now it is not desirable to publicly pass judgment in the matter, since such a course of action would only fetter the Indian Government before that Government had been able to arrive at a final decision as to what to do in the case. In all probability, in order to avoid opposition at the commencement, a Regency will be established, and at the head of this Colonel Nisbet will be placed, and when the people have got accustomed to English rule Kashmir will be formally annexed to the Indian Empire.

The character of the rest of this article may be judged by the following passage which treats of Dhulip Singh and the history of his "wrongs" :—

With Dhulip Singh they have dealt not very honourably, although the English newspapers endeavour to conceal the fact by the assertion that he himself signed the treaty depriving him of his throne, to which indeed he had no sort of right as he was not the son of Ranjit Singh. This is no doubt so, but still it in no way exculpates the British Government, especially if we regard the matter in connection with the entire history of Dhulip Singh's deposition .... Indeed it may almost be said that the history of scarcely any other sovereignty presents an example of such a similiar breach of faith. The Indian Government compelled a boy of ten years of age, who was under its own charge, to sign a treaty which deprived him of his throne. This act might have been explained by the needs of political expediency; but still worse action followed in that this boy of tender age was made to surrender to the Queen the famous *Koh-i-noor* diamond, valued at £4,000,000 sterling. Dhulip Singh was allotted an annual sum of £25,000 sterling and he received an English education, every endeavour of course being made to make of him as shallow-minded a man as possible. He lived in England and lived extravagantly, and so his pension proved insufficient for his wants. The English then from time to time had to pay his small debts. From an early period the youth fell into the hands of English lawyers, who persuaded him to agitate regarding the restoration to him of the private property of Ranjit Singh, which brought in a yearly income of £130,000. As long as the Anglo-Russian difficulties with regard to Afghanistan dragged on the English Government deferred the settlement of Dhulip Singh's claims: but when the Afghan Boundary Question was no longer under consideration all the requests made were refused. The exile was also forbidden to return to India. After a year's stay in Russia Dhulip Singh went to Paris.

Such is the history of Dhulip Singh's deposition, and, therefore, if we can blame him for the severity of his letter to the Queen it would at the same time be difficult to deny the justice of his assertions as published in the English newspapers. He ascribes his deposition to the circumstance of his having been a minor at the time, and he has therefore grounds for the assertion that he was "swindled" out of his throne. And yet the English people, who steadily set their faces against all breaches of faith, appear to think the behaviour of the Indian Government towards Dhulip Singh perfectly just and equitable.

THE LOW DEATH-RATE IN LONDON.

The remarkable decline in the death-rate of the huge aggregation of urban population in London continues. The Registrar-General reports that the annual death-rate in the London population during the thirteen weeks of the second quarter of this year was as low as 16·0 per 1,000, against 18·0 and 16·9 in the corresponding periods of 1887 and 1888. The death-rate in London in 1888 was far the lowest recorded in the metropolis since the commencement of civil registration; and yet during the first half of this year the annual death-rate was 17·8 per 1,000, against 19·5 in the first six months of 1888. In connection with all vital statistics of large towns, there is at the present time an unpleasant element of doubt arising from the fact that it is now more than eight years since the last census was taken in England, and that consequently we have no accurate and trustworthy knowledge of the present population of our towns. The Registrar-General estimates, on the doubtful hypothesis that the metropolitan population has increased since 1881 at the same rate that prevailed between the two censuses of 1871 and 1881, the present population of London to be rather more than four and a quarter millions and it is upon this figure that the official death-rates are calculated. It is therefore, quite possible either that the present population of London is over-estimated and the death-rate under-stated, or that it is under-estimated and the death-rate over-stated. Experience, however, has shown the rate of increase of the London population to have been very steady in previous intercensal periods; and on other grounds there appears to be no good reason to doubt the approximate accuracy either of the present official estimate of population or of the recent death-rate. That it has been abnormally low, and that its decline has been continuous in recent years, is indisputable, although more authoritative facts as to the present population of the metropolis, as well as of other towns, would add materially to the confidence inspired by the calculated death-rates. The recent low death-rate from zymotic diseases, as well as the decline of infant mortality, moreover, corroborate the assumption, based upon the

PERSONALITIES.

...ICTOR is about to set an example, ...glishmen with money and time at ... follow. It is definitely settled that ... l perform the grand tour to India, ...is two uncles have done before ... in his essay on Clive, says of ... India, by the time the English ... them, "had created cities larger ... Saragossa or Toledo, and buildings ... and costly than the Cathedral of ... could show bankers richer than ...rms of Barcelona or Cadiz, Viceroys, ...ndour far surpassed than of Ferdinand the ... myriads of cavalry, and long trains of artil... ...ch would have astonished the Great Captain.

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In India the heir to the throne of the Moguls will see at Agra and Delhi, at Ajmere and Ahmedabad, Bombay and Calcutta, evidences of wealth and splendour as impressive as any in the world. Prince Albert Victor is, it seems, to travel as "a private gentleman." That is the proper course to pursue. Even in his private capacity, he is only too likely to receive more interviewing and adulation than are good for him. Let him "do" the great historic towns, and the battle-fields and loaf about at his ease among the picturesque thronged bazars, and go out "into camp"—away from cities and villages—and his Indian tour will be to him a liberal education. His father was popular in India. His uncle, the sailor, was less so. The Duke of Edinburgh was so sunburnt and dusky on his arrival in India, that a Native Chief, at one of the receptions, exclaimed audibly, "Yeh Maharanike baba, kya chota kala admi hai" ("That the Queen's son, what a little black man he is!") First of the race of imaginary "black men"!

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A remarkable man has just died at Hyderabad, observes a home paper, referring to Sir Salar Jung. The elder Sir Salar Jung died during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, and was succeeded as Prime Minister of Hyderabad by his son, who was only twenty-one years old. The new Prime Minister was a young man for so difficult a post, but he inherited his father's abilities. Intriguers at the native Court got the better of him, and he resigned his post two or three years ago. The young statesman visited England soon after the Jubilee ceremonial of 1887. He was as accomplished as he was able and high-minded, and he spoke and wrote English with the fluency and correctness of an educated English gentleman. He did credit to his European education.

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Sir Francis Grenfell, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army, is an officer of great ability and very popular. He is one of the hardest-worked men in Egypt. He is as well liked by his Egyptian soldiers, black and white, as he is by his own countrymen. The native Egyptian soldier has the profoundest faith in "the Pasha's" justice. Sir Francis Grenfell, by the way, is called Pasha in his native Army, though his military designation is "Sirdar."

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People interested in the history of ancient Egypt will do well to keep their eyes on M. Naville. M. Naville promises to become one of the greatest discoverers of his time in the sphere of Oriental research. His researches at Bubastis (the Pibeseth of the prophet Ezekiel?) are arousing the greatest interest among European scholars. The ruins of Bubastis are very near the railway line at Zagazig, about half-way between the Canal and Cairo. At Bubastic M. Naville has unearthed great quantities of hieroglyphical inscriptions and specimens of ancient Egyptian sculpture.

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It is a somewhat curious fact that in old Egyptian research, England, which occupies Egypt, is surpassed by the Continent. M. Navile is not an Englishman; his nationality may easily be guessed. So may that of M. Mariette Bey, another great Egyptologist. As for Brugsch Bey, he is a German. The discoveries which M. Naville is making among the ruins of Bubastis may rival in interest those made more than a generation since in the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris. M. Naville has done fine work in Egyptian scholarship before now; as in his great edition of the Egyptian "Book of the Dead," the sublimest composition of the kind in any language, old world or modern.

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The Marquis Townshend, who married a sister of Lord Fife, is a well-known personage in the Row, where, far apart from the fashionable herd, he wanders alone, exquisitely neat, but curiously reserved and eccentric. He is the dread of beggars, whom he always prosecutes if one of the brotherhood dare solicit alms of him. A droll story is told that on one occasion when a man who had asked his charity and had been recommended to go to the work-house, turned upon the nobleman, and said, "Ah; you try it yourself, my Lord, and you'll tell a different tale next time," Lord Townshend did try it. He dressed up as a casual, obtained admittance at St. George's Workhouse, spent the night there in great wretchedness, did his turn of work next morning, and then told them who he was. "Serve yer right," was all the sympathy he met with.

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Mr. Harry Furniss, the well-known artist, is of Irish birth, but of English descent. He, however, lived in Dublin till a lad of some fifteen years, and soon afterwards came to London to try his fortunes. He lives at Regent's-park, in a very pleasant house, just on the verge of the Park. Mr. Furniss is one of the hardest worked of contemporary artists. He has added lecturing to his ordinary work in black and white, and in the lecturing season, journeys far and wide over the country. But the Lobby of the House of Commons is the centre around which he revolves. Here it is that he studies his mass and studies the individual legislator whom he has marked out for humorous treatment. Two M.P.'s, however, possess an absolute fascination for Mr. Furniss, Mr. Biggar, and Sir Richard Temple. Mr. Furniss is an excellent amateur conjurer. When tired at his work or waiting a happy inspiration he retires to his billiard-room, and there, sometimes with and sometimes without an audience, goes through trick after trick with unerring accuracy. Mr. Furniss is as droll in his speech as in his inimitable pictures.

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The Shah's barber is the most important person in the royal *entourage*; quite as important as the Grand Vizier or the pet boy. He is a squat little man, affecting many airs and a military stride which is very ludicrous. Into the hands of this knight of the razor, most deft with that instrument, does the Shah resign himself for a full half-hour each morning. First his Imperial Majesty is shaved, then his hair is brushed and finally hair and moustachios are darkened with cosmetic. The Shah goes through these operations with the fortitude of a Spartan, nor, until the last grey hair is darkened, would he move from his chair if it were to meet Queen Victoria herself. Nasr-ed-deen values his barber greatly, and would more readily dispense with half a dozen wives than lose his services.

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Here is a story about the mysterious little Persian field-marshal which has not yet become public property. At the recent State ball the Shah's favorite was standing by his august patron, the King of Princes, and completely surrounded with royalties of all sorts and kinds. Suddenly the lad took fright at something or other, and without a moment's hesitation dived between the legs of the assembled great ones of the earth, then rapidly wriggled himself, like a little eel, through the royal and diplomatic circles, when he was captured by a Persian priest of the Shah's suite, and promptly led away.

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Prince George, second son of the Czar, described as "a rather handsome full-faced young man, somewhat under middle height," is paying a visit to Plymouth. He was much astonished the other night at being "chevied" out of a local restaurant, together with some officers belonging to a Russian man-of-war now in the Sound, as the clock struck eleven.

***

Lord Lytton left London three weeks ago, and is again at his ambassadorial post in Paris. Though not completely restored to health, Lord Lytton is improving fast. He is still comparatively young, according to the Diplomatic test, being only fifty-eight. Lord Lytton, comparatively young as he is, has been forty years in the service of the Foreign Office. But long as his service seems it has not been arduous. Most of it, remarks a home paper, has been the merest elegant trifling, handsomely paid for by the British public. Not, however, that Lord Lytton has been more of a figure-head than others of his profession. His first diplomatic appointment was that of Attaché at Washington, in 1849, where his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling, was Minister. It was principally because he was his father's son that he was appointed by Mr. Disraeli to the Viceroyalty of India.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

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EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

A Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, Sparkling, and Invigorating Summer Beverage, or for any Season, and a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Invaluable to Residents in HOT COUNTRIES.

Is the best Preventive and Cure for

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
Mental Depression.	Want of Appetite.
Skin Eruptions.	Pimples on the Face.
Constipation.	Vomiting.
Giddiness.	Feverishness.
Thirst, &c.	Unnatural Excitement.
Impure Blood.	Errors in Diet.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not cake or get hard in warm and humid Climates.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

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It is of the utmost importance that all Works in Bombay should use the same system of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE

and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.

No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.

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GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,

For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

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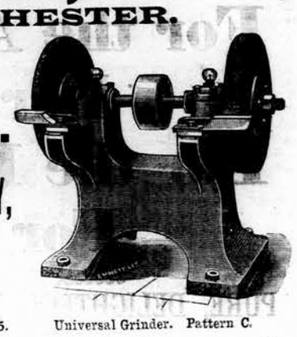

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PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

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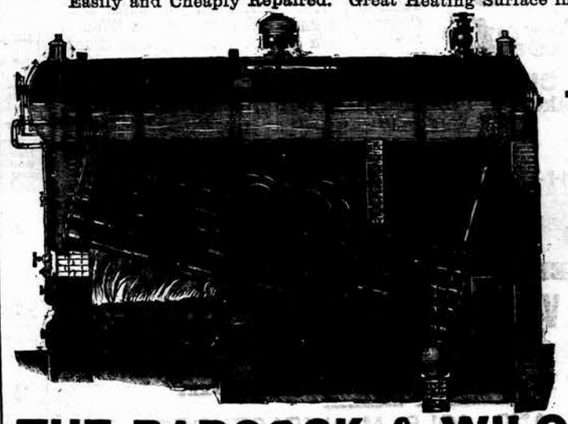
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



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Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

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European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78. Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - / Mess Presidents - - / Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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GOOD RELIABLE STROPS

Cowan's Canton Strops ...10s 6
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Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

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COD LIVER OIL.

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Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

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Rapidly Polishes. Works quite dry. Is Odourless, Lasting. Does not mark. Does the Work with Half the Labour.

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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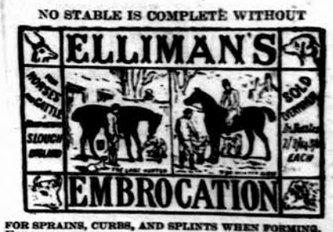

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
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Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
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SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND.
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
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Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
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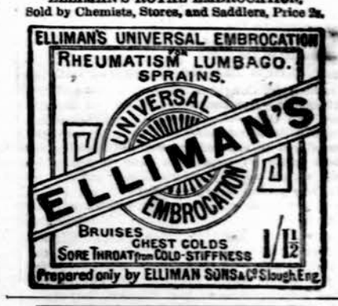
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,

Should immediately have recourse to

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

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GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots.
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf.
Balmoral Boots.
Button Boots.
} Superior in style and excellent in quality 30s. Finest quality we can produce 45s.

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LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ... ... 18s.
Very superior ... ... 21s.
Finest possible quality ... ... 25s.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes ... ... 10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ... ... 5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 9d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty ... ... 4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,

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With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

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ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

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ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED
EAU DE COLOGNE
is unequalled for its strength and delightful odour. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

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FLORIDA WATER,
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

The Crown Perfumery Co's
DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME
CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
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EXTRA CONCENTRATED
"A delicate perfume of highest quality; one of the choicest ever produced."—Court Journal.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
177 NEW BOND ST LONDON.

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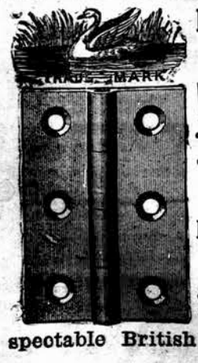

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

Rs. 10

A very cheap Brass open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with enamelled dial, bold figures, second-hand, and push pin to set the hands

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

The Marvel Watch, at **Rs. 10,** is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

Postage and Packing Free.

To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. ● Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Telegraphic Address: "CAMBRIAN," LIVERPOOL.

C. W. FIELD, WHOLESALE CHEMIST,

IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF

ESSENTIAL OILS,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,

Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—

Soluble Essences - { Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.
Heading Liquid - - { Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.
Anti-Ferment - - - { For preserving Syrups, Cordials, or Fruit Juices in all climates.

PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*

Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.

FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID

Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.

C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

HAMILTON & CO.,

(OF CALCUTTA)

WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

73, ESPLANADE ROAD.

The "Straight line" Keyless Lever

OFFICE WATCH

In plain and Engine-turned Strong Sterling Silver Cases.

Crystal Open Face, Hunting, Half-Hunting.

PRICES.

	Rs.
Crystal Open Face...	40 cash
Hunters	47 ,,
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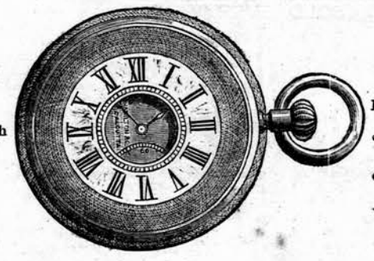

NOTE.

A sound Sterling Silver Keyless Watch, with strong "Straight line" Lever escapement, thoroughly serviceable for every-day wear.

Guaranteed for two years.

Messrs. HAMILTON & Co. have the pleasure of calling the attention of their friends and customers to THE OFFICE WATCH, an Excellent Timekeeper, Fully Jewelled and fitted with best "BREQUET HAIR SPRING, the form of which is peculiarly adapted to withstand the effects of the sudden changes of temperature, &c., to which Watches are so subject in India.

The Prices quoted above are for Prompt Cash Payment or for V. P. P.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,

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LAMP WAREHOUSE,

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LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

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LAMPS! LANTERNS!

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